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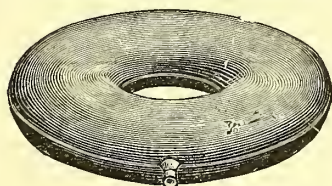
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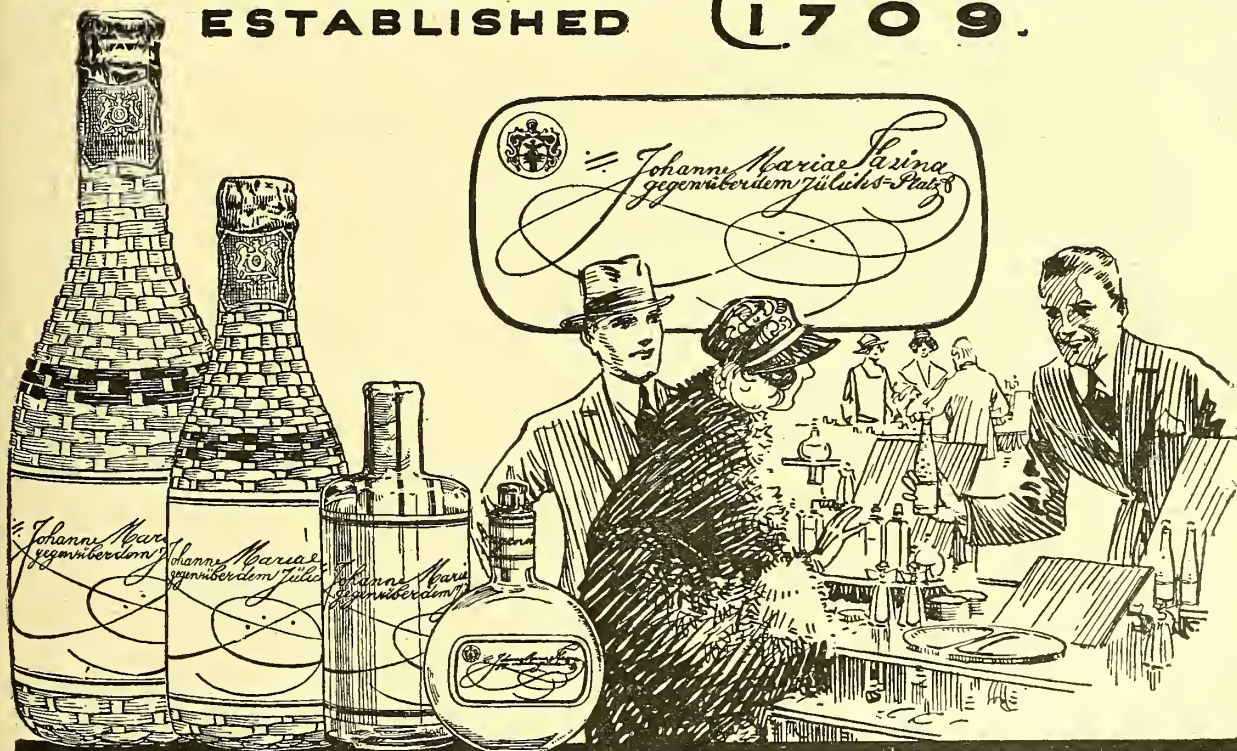
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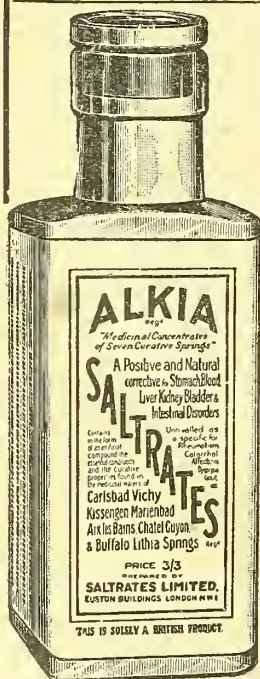
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B	4 dozen small (2/-) R.B.S. 1 " large (3/3) " " 1 " ALKIA	£6 18 0	2 packets small R.B.S. 1 packet large " " 1 bottle ALKIA	10/6
C	4 dozen small (2/-) R.B.S. 2 " large (3/3) " "	£6 18 0	3 packets small R.B.S. 1 packet large " "	9/3
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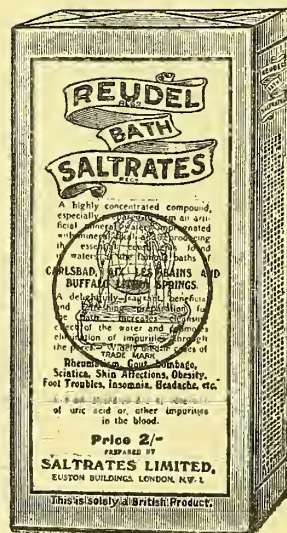
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Maw's Page

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 Edition



If you make

GINGER ALES GINGER BEERS GINGER WINES

*you can get your materials from us in the form
you prefer :*

FINEST JAMAICA AND COCHIN ROOTS.—
Whole, crushed, bruised, or
ground. Guaranteed absolutely
genuine.

CONCENTRATED SOLUBLE ESSENCES.—
Blended for delicious Ginger
Ales, Wines, etc., or the
simple Jamaica Ginger flavour
in concentrated soluble form.

Wire your enquiries and orders to :

GINGER HULL

WRITE FOR PRICES, SAMPLES, RECIPES, &c., TO

WILLIAM HAY, LIMITED

Ginger Specialists

Head Office :
**WALMSLEY STREET,
HULL.**

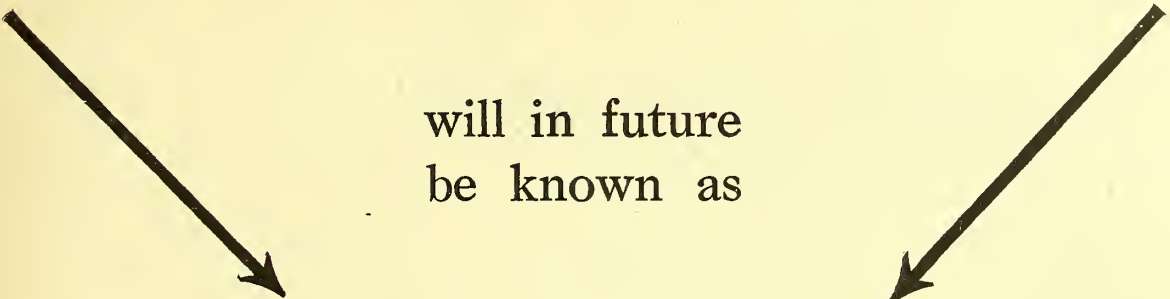
Telephone : Central 6488.

Telegrams :
"Ginger, Hull."
"Bushworth, London."

London Branch :
**3 Browning Street,
Walworth Road, S.E.17.**
Telephone : Hop 2753.

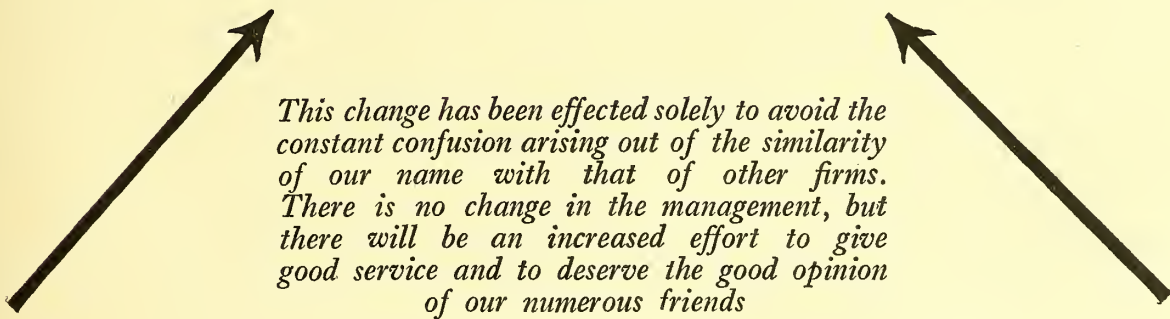
Change of Name

The American Drug Supply Co., Ltd.



will in future
be known as

Brooks & Warburton
(American Drug Supply Co.) Limited

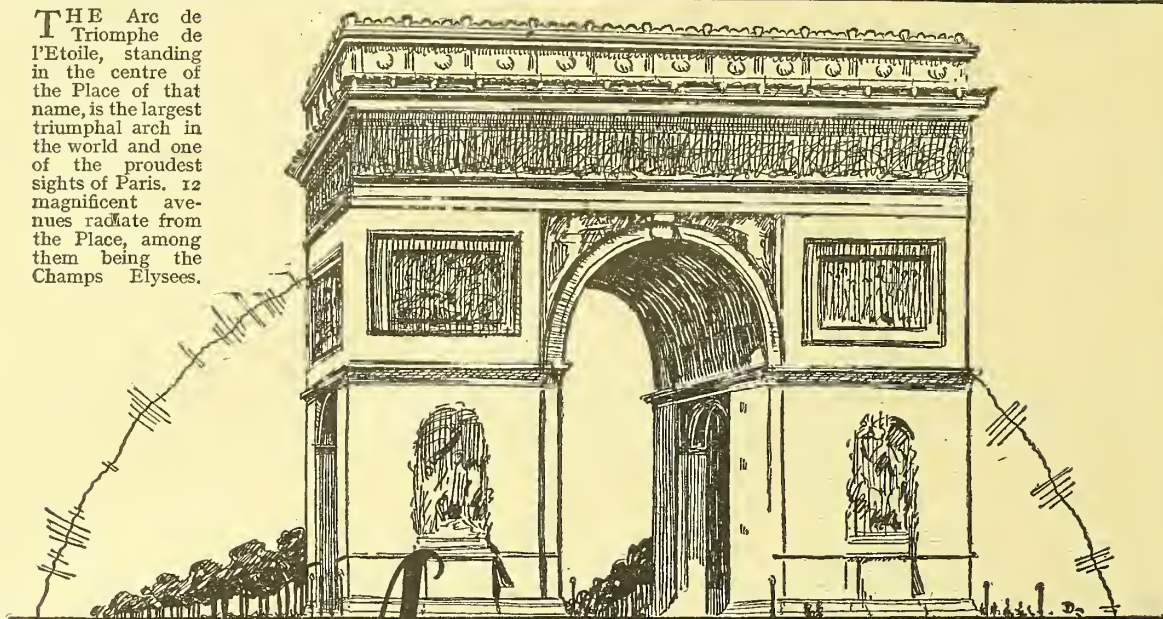


This change has been effected solely to avoid the constant confusion arising out of the similarity of our name with that of other firms. There is no change in the management, but there will be an increased effort to give good service and to deserve the good opinion of our numerous friends

BROOKS & WarBURTON
(American Drug Supply Co.) Limited

40/42 Lexington Street - LONDON, W.1

THE Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, standing in the centre of the Place of that name, is the largest triumphal arch in the world and one of the proudest sights of Paris. 12 magnificent avenues radiate from the Place, among them being the Champs Elysees.



The sale of "GRIPS" is more than double that of any other pastille in the world. Make sure of your share of turnover and profit on the vast sales.



Dr. GRIP

The Genial Purveyor of Good Health

"GRIPS" FIRST-AID PASTILLES are made only by Lightbowns of Accrington. The manufacturing facilities there have been extended time after time. Deliveries are prompt and satisfactory.

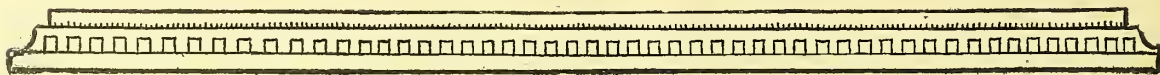
A triumph of Industry

EVERYDAY commodities mark the triumphs of brain and hand over material things just as this famous structure does. The fame and excellence of "GRIPS" First-Aid Pastilles is proverbial, and every dealer in the length and breadth of the kingdom can share in the prestige and profit which this famous medicated sweetmeat ensures.

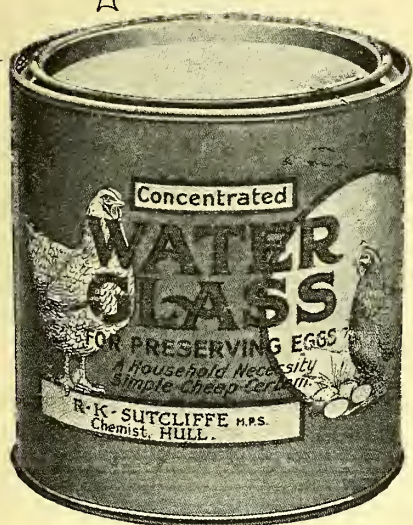
Look to YOUR stocks. "GRIPS" advertising methods and pushful enterprise are creating new customers daily. Hitch your wagon to the star of the trade—"sell 'GRIPS.'"

GRIPS

FIRST-AID Pastilles



Something to crow about WATERGLASS



Make the Housewife your ally by telling her how to preserve eggs when they are cheap. We have been doing our part for years and our reward is in record breaking figures each succeeding season.

Experience tells in this question—Waterglass is a tricky thing to pack and cheapness is costly.

WE USE ONLY AN ALL-TIN LEVER-LIDDED CONTAINER WITH SOLDERED SEAMS.

A permanently clean and tight pack, offered in several styles with own name facilities, supported by Showcards, Window Bills, etc.

TELL US YOUR QUANTITY AND WE WILL GIVE YOU AN ENTICING PRICE.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.

**"Everything Pharmaceutical,"
LIVERPOOL.**



THE ORIGINAL VITAMINE MALT

A food accessory which should be given to all growing children, and certainly to all invalids.



Facsimile of portion of label.

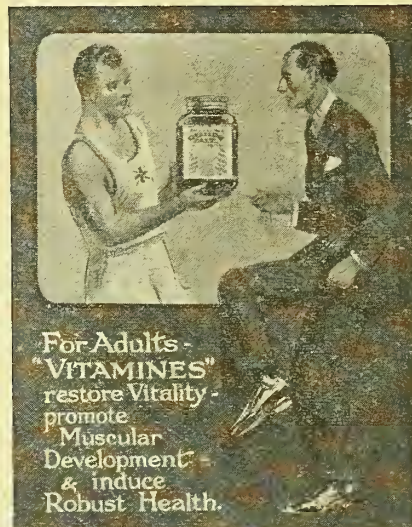
The Manufacturers of this important Food Accessory, for which the demand is daily increasing, would be glad to hear from Chemists who are getting enquiries, with a view to aiding them in their sales by circulation of literature, &c.

It is most important to remember that there are two preparations of VITAMINE MALT, one for human beings and another for animals, and when ordering, it is necessary to specify which is required.

The Manufacturers have interesting booklets, describing the action of Vitamines, and the distinctive part they play in metabolism.

Chemists can have supplies of these booklets with their names printed upon them as Agents. There are booklets for both the Human and Veterinary Preparations.

Special terms given to buyers of £5 value and upwards.



Facsimile of portion of label.

Sole Manufacturers: R. SUMNER & CO. Ltd., 40 Hanover St., Liverpool.

London Agents: Messrs. MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9/11 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.; Messrs. SANGERS, 42a Hampstead Rd., London.

You are constantly asked by customers for advice—

They are overworked, either in the office or at domestic duties; they feel depressed, tired; cannot sleep; what shall they take?

If your advice proves successful, it will be remembered to your advantage.

THEN ADVISE BOVO-LACTIN.

Bovo-Lactin is REALLY A FOOD—there is no preparation on the market like it; it is rich in ox-protein and hæmoglobin; its effect on the blood stream is almost immediate; it thus energises and tones up the nervous system, so that apart from the great nourishment derived from it, it actually enables one to extract greater value from other food taken at the same time.

Bovo-Lactin

the wonderful energiser and tissue builder.

Your profit, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %; 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on 3 dozen lots.

Food Products, Ltd., 11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

Wholesale Distributors: Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.

Gadus Jelly

30 Per Cent COD LIVER OIL

An entirely New Method of administering Cod Liver Oil.

An absolutely new and unique product.

A deliciously-flavoured Jelly nearly 100 times richer in "A" vitamins than butter at its best.

Free from all fishy flavour and odour. Palatable to Invalids. Relished by Children.

Samples sent free at once on request:

3s. 6d. Per Jar on P.A.T.A.

Heyerdahl Products Co. (England) Ltd
36, Regent Street, Cambridge



EMULSION BLACK CURRANT AND GLYCERINE PASTILLES (KERFOOT)

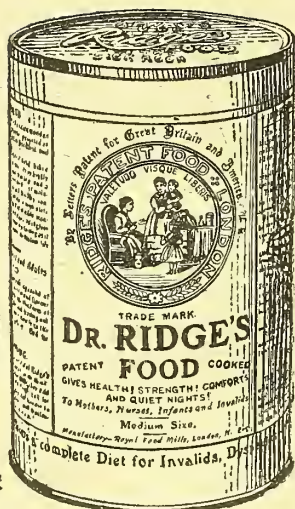


CHEMISTS who want a *real* Black Currant Pastille, made from actual Black Currants and free from admixture with other fruits or fruit essences or flavourings, should (if they have not already done so) send for a sample of "Emulsion" Black Currant and Glycerine Pastilles (Kerfoot).

¶ The flavour will at once convince them that these pastilles contain (in combination with the finest glycerine) the real black currant juice—the identical fruit which the wisdom of our ancestors recognised as the ideal home remedy for painful throats, and the fame of which has been handed down from generation to generation ever since.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

Copyright



SEND US
A TRIAL ORDER
NOW
AND INCREASE
YOUR GOODWILL.

The British Public is the Chemists' Best Friend

Maintain and increase that friendship by offering Ridge's Food. The sales of Ridge's Food never require "pushing" by the man behind the counter—they don't need it. Casual trial develops into regular usership every time. OFFER RIDGE'S.

We bring the customer to your shop by our Advertising. We assist you to promote sales by free supplies of booklets, show-cards and window bills which can all be had on application.

Trade Terms.....	3d. packets at	2/4 per doz.	} 25% PROFIT.
	9d. tins	7/2 " "	
	1/6 " "	14/4 " "	
	3/- " "	28/9 " "	

Minimum quantities: Country...£2 nett. London...7/- nett.
Less 2½ per cent. discount off orders over £2 nett.

" 5 " " " " " £5 "
Cash with order or on delivery in London. Carriage paid on country orders over £2 nett.

RIDGE'S ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.16.

SLEGGS' TOBOGGAN GINGER

Price 1/- per bottle makes a gallon of

Delicious Home-made Ginger Wine

TRADE PRICE—9/9 per dozen with
DISPLAY BONUS of 1 bottle to every dozen.

Special Offer with Four dozen and over.—Double
Size Bottle for tasting sample and handbills
stamped with name and address—FREE.

DISCOUNT—Orders over £1, 2½%; £5, 5%; £10, 7½%
All Goods sent Carriage Paid.

SLEGGS & CO., Robson St., LIVERPOOL

MAJAX

The ideal milk sugar for babies. We are
having direct orders from all parts of the
country. Why not participate in this business?

For terms write to Proprietors

MAWSON & PROCTOR, LTD.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.



Sell this HONEY

THICK, soft, creamy delicious "Imperial Bee"
NEW ZEALAND HONEY, uncooked,
unheated, therefore containing the vitamins
demanded by modern scientists. All nutriment,
mildly laxative and easily digested.

Recommend it to your customers.

"Imperial Bee"

NEW ZEALAND HONEY

HAS THE LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

CASES per doz. carriage paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-top Jars @ 14/-	48/1's Monopots @ 12/6
48/1's " " @ 8/6	48/1's " " @ 7/3

If you have not stocked,
send your orders to

A. J. Mills & Co. Ltd., 14 Tooley St., S.E.1

A. & P. S.—4



You may with confidence recommend



as the Ideal Food-Drink for all ages.

It is price-protected, and the sales are directed through Chemists.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY,
Slough, Bucks, England.





Guaranteed non-separating & non-crystallising

The British DiaMalt Company

(Proprietors: H. A. & D. TAYLOR, LTD.)

9 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1

Telephone: CITY 1765.

Telegrams: "NUTRIMALT-CENT-LONDON."

Laboratory & Works: SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS.

MALT EXTRACT SPECIALITIES

Samples and Prices on request.

ACTUAL MAKERS OF THOROUGHLY
RELIABLE PRODUCTS.

ACTUAL MAKERS & SPECIALISTS

IF QUALITY AND PRICE

are the determining factors in your purchases of

MALT & OIL

WE CAN BE OF ASSISTANCE TO YOU.

C. TOLKIEN & CO. - - - BLACKBURN, Eng.

Offices and Warehouse: Commercial Mills.

Maltings and Works: Apollo Chemical Works.

Offices and Showroom: 102 Donegal Street, BELFAST.

**Important Note
to Chemists
without Licenses**

It has been established by law that Registered Chemists may sell Wincarnis with Quinine without a License.

WINGARNIS

Sells readily ALL
the time.

COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich

Prices to
the Public:

Large Size **5/-**

Small Size **3/-**

a suggestion

THE clean milk campaign launched a short time ago, and still going strong, is without question all to the public good. And equally without question it has not benefited those pharmacists who did not realise the opportunity presented them.

Fresh cows' milk, although now almost universally delivered in bottles, can never be absolutely free of germs often harmful to infants. It is up to all chemists to help themselves by this movement; we give you the opportunity in Milkal, the clean milk. For the reasons given on this page Milkal has long held first place in Hospitals and Infant Welfare Centres.

A reputation for selling only reliable goods is the foundation of your business; recommend Milkal and you establish a regular selling line.



MILKAL

THE CLEAN MILK

Milkal is fullcream milk dried by spraying it through a current of air heated to a certain temperature, and cleansed of pathogenic organisms without being sterilised. Sterilisation, as you know, destroys some of the vital qualities of milk. The ratio of its constituents is that of the solids of rich milk; your customers supply the water which we took out.

The chief advantages of Milkal are :—

100% soluble in water.

The fat in the milk thus obtained does not rise to the surface as an oily mass.

Hardly any coagulation of the Albumen.

The Calcium-Casein balance is undisturbed.

Analysis :

Moisture	1.50%	Lactalbumin ..	3.04%
Fat	29.00%	Lactose	37.64%
Casein	23.01%	Ash	5.81%

WRITE FOR TRADE TERMS TO THE SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

MILKAL LTD

31 St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater, London, W.2

Produced and Packed in Devon (England), by MILKAL, LTD., London and Devonshire.

THE GREAT THAW

A SHORT while ago it seemed that there were not *quite* enough firms selling natural mineral waters. The limbs of trade were lying stiff under that powerful frost—monopoly.

But although that is now ancient history, don't forget what brought about the thaw! John W. Royle, Ltd., in the space of two years have reduced prices by 40% and have introduced many concessions and innovations. They are also exploiting Vichy Agrèable, scarcely known here but famous abroad as the finest natural table water.

That is why trade is stretching its legs again.

Send for a price list showing the wholesale and retail prices of all natural mineral waters.

FLOOD

JOHN W. ROYLE, LTD.

PHOENIX HOUSE - - - - 19 OXFORD STREET

LONDON, W.1.

Phone: Museum 1474.

WITH ORDERS

*"GOOD!
IT'S MASON'S!"*

MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

Please send for Price List
and Window Display Terms

NEWBALL & MASON NOTTINGHAM.

Opportunities for Retailers



We often take back used
Cash Registers when
customers are installing
larger or more up-to-
date machines. These
National Cash Registers

Thoroughly Overhauled and Rebuilt

are sold under the
Company's full guarantee
at reduced prices.

Write for details of "Nationals" available from—
Dept. R.2, The National Cash Register Co. Ltd.
225 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.1.



A word to the progressive pharmacist on the claims made for certain Baby Foods

You have often seen the statement that A is "Nearest to Nature," that B is "Similar to Human Milk," that C is "Identical with Breast Milk." But how often have you seen analytical data, whose reliability is unimpeachable, in support of these claims?

The manufacturers of Humanised Trufood claim that it is the only scientific alternative to human milk available for the physician, nurse or pharmacist who is called upon to advise a mother as to the best substitute for the breast.

In support of this they offer the following figures:—

	Breast Milk	Cows' Milk	Humanised Trufood
	%	%	%
Lactose	6.5	4.7	6.25
Fat	3.3	3.5	3.45
Casein	0.9	3.0	0.80
Lactalbumen	0.4	0.3	0.60
Salts	0.2	0.8	0.65
Water	88.7	87.7	88.25
	100.0	100.0	100.00

The resemblance to human milk is even closer than is revealed by this table, since the presence of active enzymes—amylase, lipase, peroxydase, etc.—can be readily demonstrated.

For no other milk food can a similar claim be substantiated

You are invited to apply for reproduction of actual photograph (in colours) of a recent incubation test of various milks. This is obtainable by post.

If you do not stock Trufood, write to-day for samples and special trade offer.

TRUFOOD

TRUFOOD LIMITED

The Creameries, Wrenbury, nr. Nantwich, Cheshire

T.F. 102-130



The B.I.F. concerns Manufacturers and Buyers of British Goods

If you either manufacture or buy British Goods you owe it to yourself—to your firm—to visit the B.I.F. The leading Manufacturers of every class of goods are to be there—the keenest buyers from all parts of the world are visiting Birmingham for this important trade fair. As a manufacturer you should have your products on exhibition—as a Buyer you should make definite arrangements to visit

The British Industries Fair BIRMINGHAM - FEB. 16 to 27, 1925

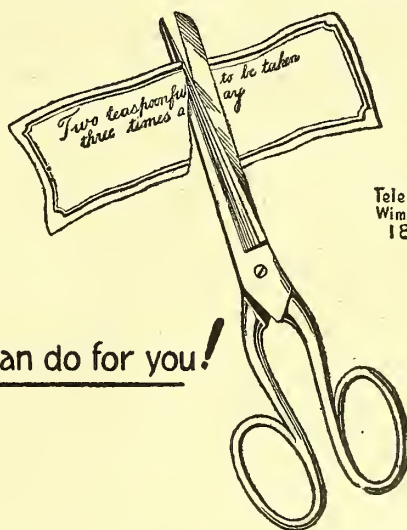
Ask for full particulars of space available if you are interested as an exhibitor. The Schedule of Exhibits for 1925 incorporates those usually seen at the London Fair and includes:—

Chemicals, light and heavy—Domestic Chemical Products—Drugs and Druggists' Sundries—Perfumery—Scientific and Optical Instruments—Medical and Surgical Instruments and Appliances—Spectacle Ware and Opticians' Supplies—Photographic Apparatus and Requisites, etc.

The General Manager,

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR
95 NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM

CUT DOWN YOUR LABEL PRINTING BILL BY HALF



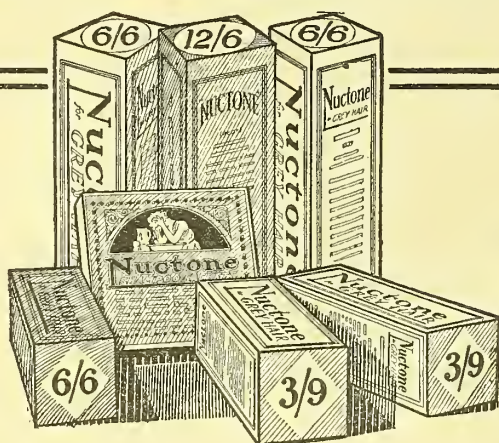
Telephone:
Wimbledon
1892

This we can do for you!

WINN PRINTERS

PRINTERS FOR CHEMISTS

GRAFTON ROAD. NEW MALDEN.
SURREY



Nuctone is of vital importance to the Chemist Trade

NUCTONE is rapidly becoming a valuable asset to the chemist trade. It opens up a field of additional business which has hitherto been somewhat neglected by chemists. All chemists are aware that the sale of hair colour preparations is not by any means so large as it might be, despite the fact that people are now more anxious than ever to look their best and to get rid of the recognised mark of advancing age, grey hair.

Some preparations to restore hair colour have very serious disadvantages, which naturally limit their sale. With NUCTONE all disadvantages have been entirely overcome. NUCTONE is based on a new premise, formed by the most extensive practice and experiment. It is, therefore, perfectly capable of re-establishing the necessary prestige, and constitutes a powerful new appeal to thousands of people who are desirous of a really satisfactory preparation.

NUCTONE is the product of one of London's leading specialist firms, and is already being featured by some of the largest London and Provincial houses with perfect satisfaction.

The consistent national advertising and other NUCTONE propaganda is of a character that is gradually but surely establishing NUCTONE as a standard product for its particular purpose, and is steadily increasing its already large sale everywhere. NUCTONE is unquestionably one of the finest toilet speciality propositions available to the chemist trade to-day.

NUCTONE cannot injure the structure of the hair. It does not load up or over pigment the hair cells, but leaves the hair light and fluffy, and with all the vitality and variety, light and shade of natural hair. After NUCTONE has been used and the hair shampooed it can be permanently waved and treated in every respect like natural hair, as the colour produced is perfectly fast. The strongest sun, sea-air, or sea water does not affect it in the least.

NUCTONE is not only scientifically right, but it has been proved a very sound commercial proposition.

Write to-day for the undermentioned assorted selection, which will be sent carriage paid. This returns nearly 50% on cost. £4 8s. od. returns £6 9s. 9d.

						Cost	Retail
1	doz. Nuctone,	3/9 size	..	..	..	16/-	22/6
2	"	6/6 "	..	..	..	26/-	39/-
3	"	Eclaire,	3/9 "	..	..	8/-	11/3
4	"	6/6 "	..	..	..	13/-	19/6
5	"	Concentre,	6/6 "	..	..	13/-	19/6
6	"	boxes of assorted shampoo powders (Nuctone, Pine, Henna & Camomile), 7 sachets in each box, sell at 1/6 each				12/-	18/-
						£4 8 0	£6 9 9

Showcards, Counter Booklets and other Sales Helps will be supplied.

Nuctone

for GREY HAIR

Obtainable from

QUELCH & GAMBLES, LTD.

211-215 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1

Manufactured by - STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD, - 4 Dering Street, W.1

Gibbs

for quick turnover

Our outlook is broadminded. We realise that, when Gibbs Toilet Preparations are sold to the Chemist our task has but commenced.

It is our duty—our privilege—to assist the Chemist in every possible way. This we do with thoroughness—with energy. We spare no expense or trouble to ensure our stocks being cleared from your shelves with the utmost speed. The selling is three quarters done before you get your stocks. It but remains for you to show them to get speedy sales.

It is quick turnover that counts

A recent research undertaken by the Canadian Retail Druggists National Association in Canada, showed that, in that country, the Retail Chemists' Nett Yearly Profit averages 6.3% on his Nett Sales. The returns of each individual business varied from 19% profit to 6% loss. Turnovers ranging respectively from 7 times to 1.1 times per annum. This research clearly shows the importance of quick turnover.

Gibbs Lines turn over quickly—thus yielding good profits—because they are popular and widely advertised. *Verb. sap.*

**Remember—
GIBBS for quick turnover**

D. & W. GIBBS, LTD. (Dept. DG1)
CITY SOAP WORKS, LONDON, E.1.

SEE GIBBS 1925 POLICY OVERLEAF

GIBBS 1925 ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Gibbs

Speaking in terms of gunnery

The plan of campaign for Gibbs big push of 1925 can well be described in terms of gunnery.

The objective is the great British Public. The ex-gunners amongst the progressive army of Gibbs retailers will know that a target must first be bracketed. The target is bracketed by a "ranging section" of two guns, one firing "over" and the other "short."

Having determined the range by means of bracketing, the battery fires "for effect."

1925 ADVERTISING will "BRACKET" the PUBLIC

On the one side advertising of the sound reasoning kind deals with the larger section of the British Public. On the other side, advertising of the humorous order rounds up the remaining section of the public that responds to the lighter appeal.

Then with the aid of your effective displays, the sales of Gibbs Toilet Preparations will push forward to even greater heights—and there can be no increased business that you do not share.

Take every possible means to associate your shop with Gibbs advertising during 1925. You should have an account of additional business done that will make good reading at the end of the year.



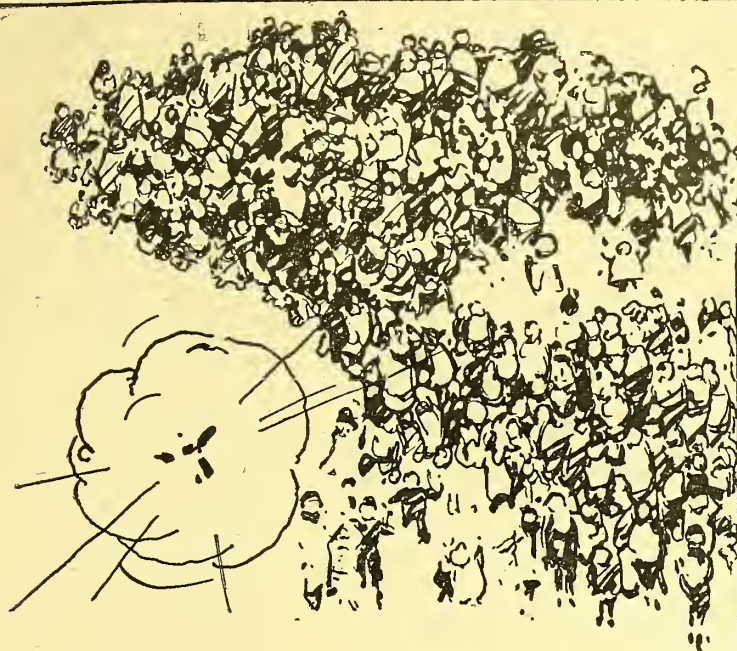
GUN No. 1

Will be ranged on that section of the public which responds to serious, reasoned appeal. It includes all those who have the care of children or the health of families in their charge.

GUN No. 2

Will be ranged on the other side of the public — the section that is intrigued by and is more responsive to humorous appeal.

COMING INTO ACTION!



Gibbs 1925 Advertising

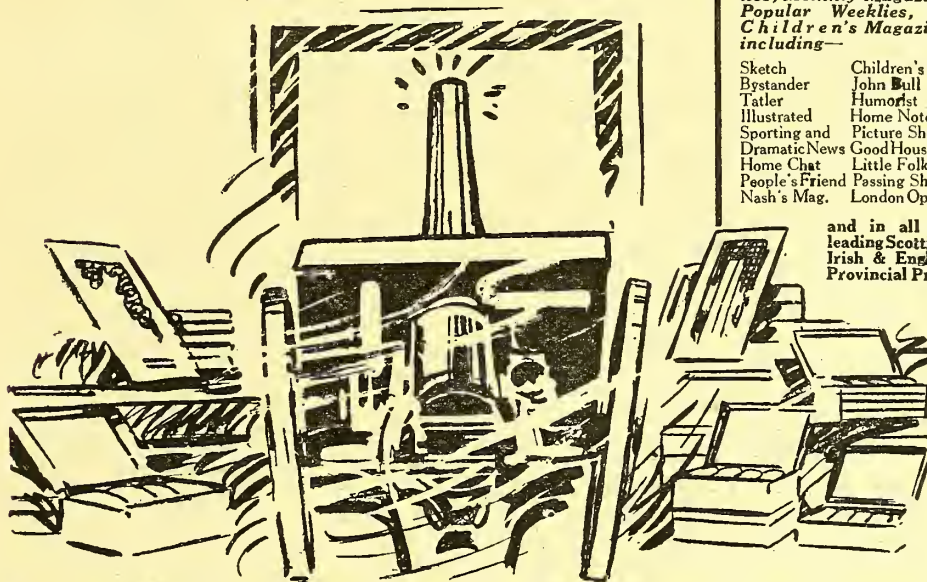
will appear consistently in the following media in whole pages or large spaces:—

Daily Mail
Daily Chronicle
Daily Express
Daily News
Daily Mirror
Daily Sketch
Evening Standard
Punch
Star
Evening News

The principal Illustrated Weeklies, Women's Weeklies, Monthly Magazines, Popular Weeklies, and Children's Magazines, including—

Sketch	Children's Mag.
Bystander	John Bull
Tatler	Humorist
Illustrated	Home Notes
Sporting and	Picture Show
Dramatic News	Good Housekpg.
Home Chat	Little Folks
People's Friend	Passing Show
Nash's Mag.	London Opinion

and in all the leading Scottish, Irish & English Provincial Press



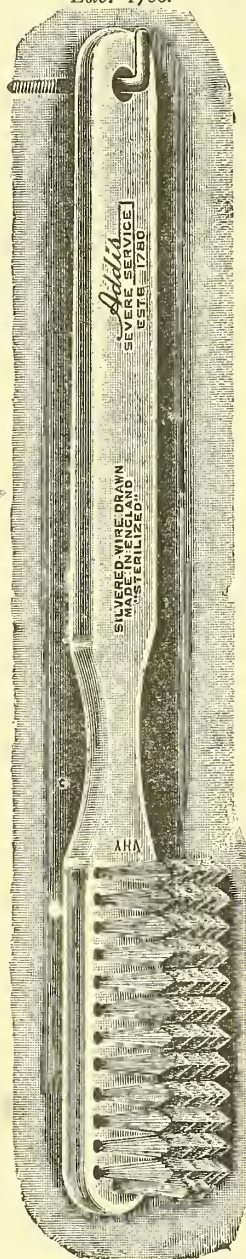
D. & W. GIBBS, LTD.
City Soap Works,
London,
E. 1.

YOU FIRE THE FINAL SALVO

With your stocks and displays of Gibbs Toilet Preparations you fire the final salvo. The British Public capitulate and success is assured.

The First Tooth Brush

ADDIS.
SEVERE SERVICE
Estb. 1780.



Copyright Reserved.

was made in 1780 by WILLIAM ADDIS in London, England. The business then founded has been carried on continuously, passing direct from father to son. The policy of the business has always been "Service" to user.

When purchasing a Tooth Brush, should you require a stiff brush for Severe Service, ask for

"Addis
Severe Service"

This is typically an English Style Gentleman's Brush, made of Unbleached Bristles, with small serrates on a plain straight handle.

For those who require a smaller and more stylish brush the

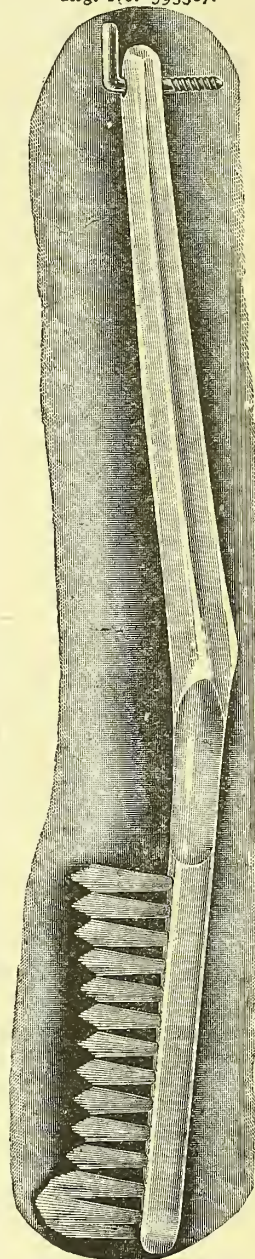
"Addis
Prophylactic"

on a curved handle, will fill the want. This brush is made in Very Hard Unbleached Bristles, Hard White, Medium White, and Soft if required. We recommend the Hard for the average use, bristles always being softer when wet.

Both these brushes are hand-fashioned and hand-drawn, the best materials and methods of workmanship being used regardless of cost.

Manufactured in England and Guaranteed by:
THE OLDEST FIRM OF TOOTH BRUSH
MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD

ADDIS
PROPHYLACTIC
Reg. No. 593367.



Copyright Reserved.

ROBT. ADDIS & SON
BRUSH WORKS, HERTFORD, ENGLAND.

SIX
PENCE.

116 Pirbright Road,
Southfields,
London, S.W.18.

I GUY PROBYN of 116 Pirbright Road Southfields in the County of London carrying on business under the names of AMARA ET CIE and PROBYN & CO. DO HEREBY UNDERTAKE AND AGREE that I will not hereafter use the word 'AMARA' or any similar word in any way and either directly or indirectly or be a party to or concerned in such user and I apologise to Messrs. Prichard & Constance (Wholesale) Limited the proprietors of the product 'AMAMI' which I admit I have infringed by the use of the word 'AMARA' which I agree is calculated to pass off goods as and for the Amami goods of Messrs. Prichard & Constance (Wholesale) Limited and I UNDERTAKE AND AGREE to pay Messrs. Prichard & Constance (Wholesale) Limited the sum of Fifteen guineas in satisfaction of my liability for damages and their Solicitors' costs and charges and the expenses of the advertisements inserted of this my Apology in the terms of an advertisement of even date signed by me.

Dated this 3rd day of January 1925.

Witness to the signature of }
Guy Probyn— }

GUY PROBYN.

NAN BOLTON, Secretary,
69 Felsham Road,
Putney, S.W.15.

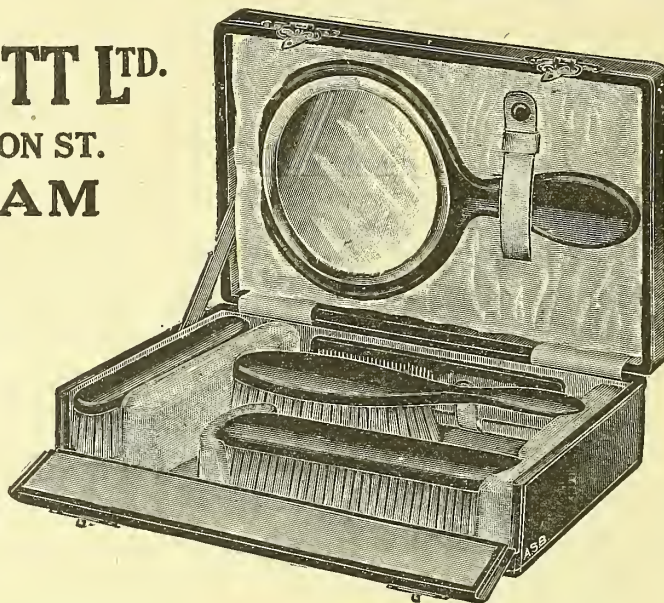
To Messrs. Prichard & Constance (Wholesale) Limited,
4-10 Chenies Street,
London, W.C.1.

Telephone : NORTHERN 2102

Telegrams : ADOLPH, B'HAM.

ADOLPH SCOTT LTD.**24, 25 & 26 GT. HAMPTON ST.
BIRMINGHAM**

TOILET ARTICLES
REAL & IMITATION
 TORTOISESHELL
 EBONY — IVORY
 WITH OR WITHOUT CASE

*ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON RECEIPT OF TRADE CARD.***JEWELLERY : FANCY & LEATHER GOODS : PLATE & SILVER**

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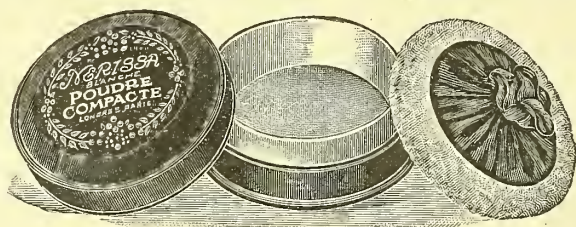
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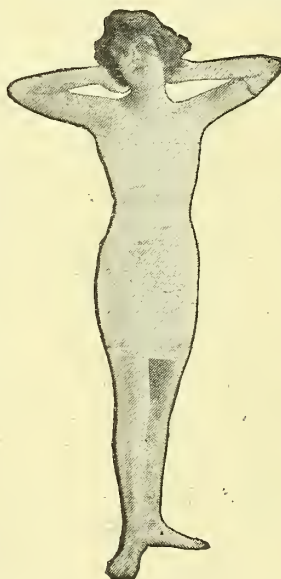
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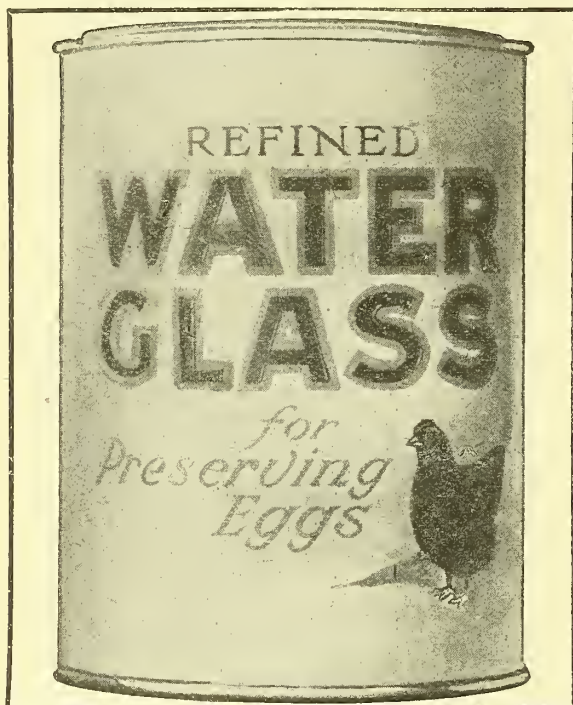
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275,000 12 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each	275,000
1,000,000 Deferred Ordinary Shares of 1s. each	50,000
Total Authorised Capital	£625,000

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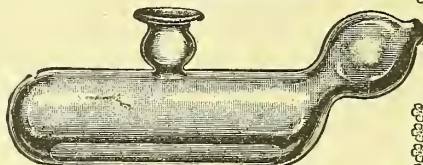


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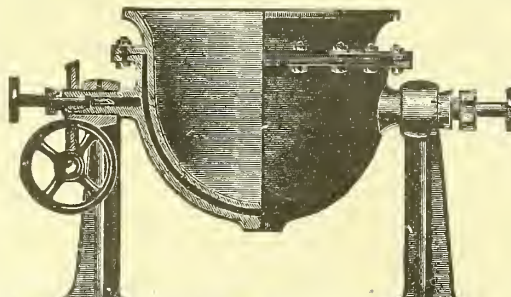
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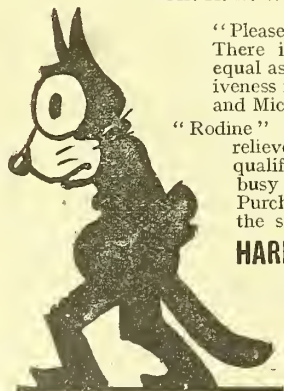
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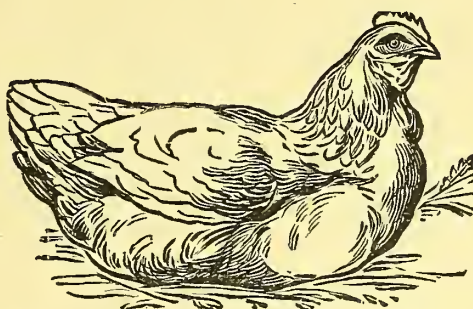
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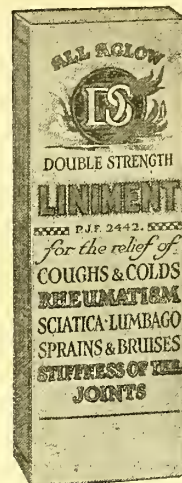
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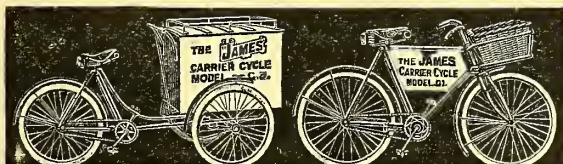
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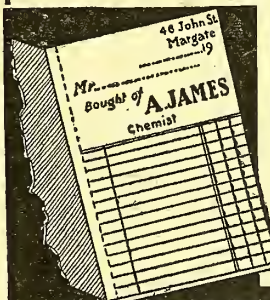
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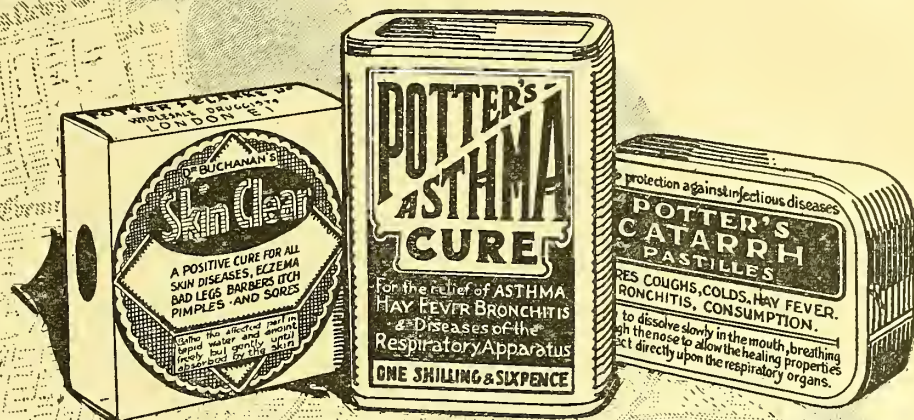
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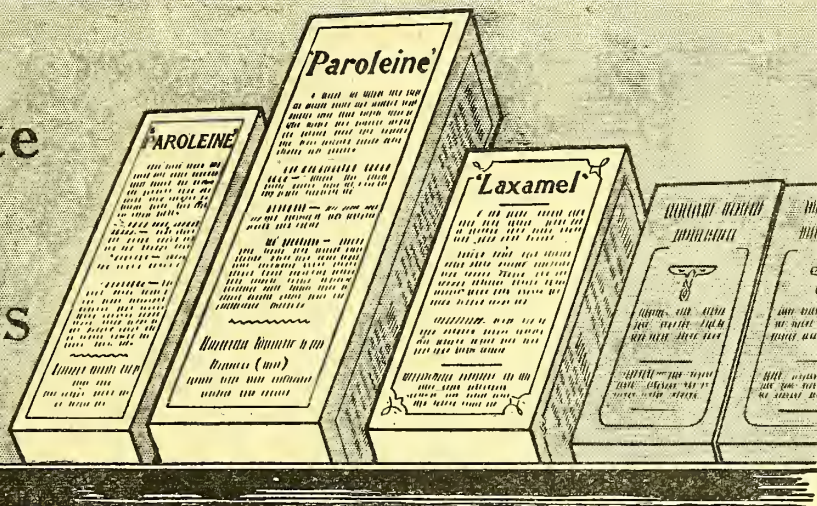
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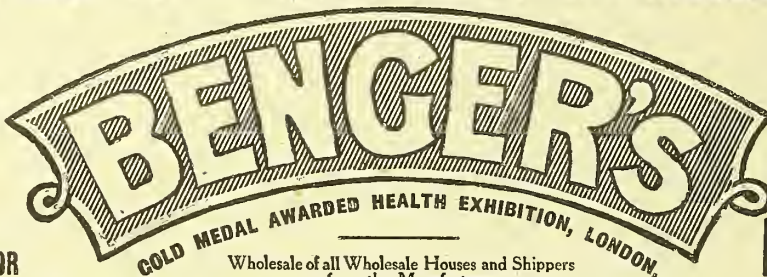


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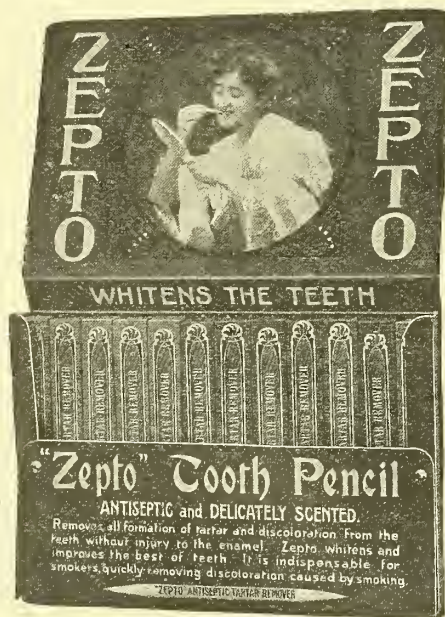
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Appreciations

Wish everything was as reasonable. It has been coming here over forty years.—*F. W. P.* (19/1).

I have been without your paper for a few years, but find I must again receive it.—*G. J. S.* (7/1).

The commercial compendium is a splendid idea, and the *C. & D. Retail Price List* is just the thing.—*J. S.* (24/12).

We find the *C. & D. Retail Price List* so valuable to us that we would appreciate a second copy for our branch.—*W. S.* (21/1).

Allow me to congratulate you on what is apparently destined to be a very *Encyclopædia Pharmaceutica Britannica*.—*W. M.* (19/1).

The *C. & D. Diary* is a masterpiece, and alone is worth the £1 which you charge for the whole *C. & D.* services.—*J. R. W.* (10/1).

Kindly send me a binder or cover for the *C. & D. Retail Price List*, which, along with the *C. & D.* itself, I find indispensable.—*H. N.* (8/12).

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Claim in Respect of Gas Masks

The Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors commenced, on January 19, the hearing of a claim in respect of box respirators by Mr. J. W. Clarke, Handsworth, Birmingham. Mr. Kenneth Wood, who appeared for the applicant, said that Mr. Clarke based his claim on two inventions, one with regard to the rubber-faced fabric of the box respirators, and the other with regard to a solution which made it possible to repair torn masks. In 1917 there was a difficulty in producing masks impervious to gas, and at one time masks were being rejected at the rate of 90 per cent. Mr. Clarke produced an entirely new design of mask. By reducing the number of pleats he reduced the cause of tension over the whole mask, and the admission of gas was thus entirely prevented. This was the only design of mask which passed the departmental tests. With regard to the repair of masks, the claimant discovered a new solution, consisting of rubber, resin and camphor, combined with shellac and alcohol, which was impervious to gas and rendered defective masks repairable. It was stated, said Mr. Wood, that during the war about 3,580,000 masks were repaired. The claimant had 100,000 through his hands, and this solution was made by him personally. Mr. Clarke, giving evidence, said that he discovered the solution through a process of elimination, and the result was a compound which was more efficient than any other he had ever seen. A firm of army contractors had offered to buy the formula for the solution, and witness could have made a good thing out of it. Cross-examined, witness said that he had no assistance in fixing the formula for his solution. The hearing was adjourned.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

South Stoneham Guardians.—*W. Bates & Co., Ltd.*, chemists, Southampton, medical requisites.

Warwick Guardians.—*Holliday & Crossdale*, chemists, drugs.

Birmingham

The city analyst, Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C., finds that the oranges of the street hawker are dyed with chrysoidine. Mr. Liverseege suggests that it is only a smart trick of the trade.

A series of eight lectures dealing with "Surface Energetics and the Colloid State" will be given at the Municipal Technical School by Dr. J. Newton Friend, head of the chemistry department, commencing on January 23 at 7.15 p.m. Admission free.

Addressing the Birmingham Rotary Club, on January 19, Dr. W. E. Sumpner, principal of the Municipal Technical School, defended night work done at teaching institutions, but deplored the wastage due to the falling off in attendance as the session proceeds.

Liverpool

Fifteen members of the Liverpool Pharmacy Club enjoyed an afternoon ramble to Heswall-on-the-Dee on January 18.

Sir Max Muspratt, Bt., has contributed an article on "Chemical Industry in 1924" to the Commercial Supplement of the "Liverpool Post" of January 19, in which he briefly refers to the position of alkali, sulphuric acid, synthetic ammonia, the chemical exhibit at the Wembley Exhibition, and to the negotiations between the British Dyestuffs Corporation and the German Interessen-Gemeinschaft.

"Chemistry and Civilisation" was the subject selected by Sir Max Muspratt, Bt., for his Hurter Memorial lecture, delivered on January 16 in the Muspratt Theatre of the Liverpool University before the local section of

the Society of Chemical Industry. The history of civilisation, he remarked, was the struggle of man in bending nature to his service, and he traced the successive stages by which many of the basic chemicals came into practical use, proceeding then to deal with the advent of the industrial era. The foundations of modern civilisation, Sir Max stated in the course of his lecture, were chemistry, physics and engineering; but the greatest was chemistry, for the chemist thought in atoms and achieved in tons and thousands of tons, and taught the practical men in other industries the essential characteristics of the materials with which they worked.

Mr. J. L. Hirst, who was, after four years' service as honorary secretary, elected President of the Liverpool



Mr. J. L. HIRST

Chemists' Association, on January 21, intends to stress (1) loyalty to the Association and to the Pharmaceutical Society, of which the Association has been a consistent supporter and now forms a branch; (2) immediate, united and special efforts to secure Parliamentary representation by raising funds, formulating policy, and selecting a candidate or candidates. He refuses to be alarmed at the revision of by-laws by the Pharmaceutical Society so long as the Society adheres to the policy of the protection of the members qualified by its examination and alone entitled to conduct pharmacies.

Sheffield

Pharmacists in the east end of the city are suffering from petty thefts.

It is understood that a surprise awaits those who attend the soirée at Roberts's Rooms, Moorhead, on February 5.

The local students will be addressed by Mr. J. G. B. Noble, chemist and druggist, London, at the Y.M.C.A. on January 30.

The advertising that samples of certain goods are being distributed at their establishments is causing much annoyance to chemists, owing to continual applications from children.

At Sheffield West Riding Court, on January 16, fines of £1 each, with costs, were imposed on two shopkeepers, Percy White, Burn Cross and Agnes Mosley, Chapeltown, for selling solution of ammonia in bottles not properly labelled.

At Rotherham Police Court, on January 14, a charge against Florence Barron, shopkeeper, for selling sweet spirit of nitre which was 30 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite, was dismissed on the payment of costs and the analyst's fee.

Miscellaneous

CHIMNEY BLOWN DOWN.—A chimney at the premises of Meshach Roberts & Co., chemists, Bangor, was wrecked during a recent gale and crashed into the room below, fortunately without injuring anyone.

IN THE COURTS.—At East Sussex Quarter Sessions, recently, Charles H. Holder (46), described as a nurse, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for stealing face powder and other goods from the shop of Mr. L. B. Baynard, Western Road, Hove (*C. & D.*, November 29, 1924, p. 770).

FOOTBALL.—In the London Commercial League The British Drug Houses, Ltd., have recently defeated Buchanan's by a goal to nil and Oberon Athletic by five goals to nil. In the London Business Houses' League, on January 10, the B.D.H. were defeated by Slazengers by four goals to three.

INQUEST.—A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded at the close of an inquest held recently at Darley Dale on the body of Mr. Alan Macnaughton (26), described as a chemist's agent, living in Sheffield. The evidence was to the effect that Mr. Macnaughton was riding a motor-cycle at a high speed at the time in

question, and that in swerving to avoid a stationary car he collided with a pedestrian.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—The thirteenth meeting of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance was held at the Home Office, on January 15. Mr. Joseph Cave and Mr. J. P. Illingworth (Independent Order of Rechabites) were examined on subjects which included the extension of medical benefit. Evidence was heard on behalf of the National Association Friendly Society, represented by Mr. Jonathan Duncan and Mr. Harry Bailey. Age limits for insurance, dental benefit, and other matters were dealt with.

AMONG "OLD TOTS."—At South-West London Police Court, recently, James Burcham, dealer, was committed for trial on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by drinking poison. A local police surgeon stated in evidence that when he was called to the accused he found him lying on the floor, drunk and struggling. A 1-oz. poison-bottle handed to the witness smelt of menthol. According to the label on the bottle it had contained 4 gr. of cocaine and 15 gr. of menthol. It was labelled "Not to be taken." The name of a West End chemist was on the bottle, together with a number. A police officer added that, when arrested, the accused, who collected rags and bones, said that the bottle "came out of some old tots."

THE PROPOSED BY-LAWS.—Mr. John Humphrey, Ph.C., writes an interesting article in "The Script" regarding the proposed new by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He foresees the practical extinction of the pharmaceutical chemist if the by-laws are carried in their present form. He states that the proposed new by-laws are apparently intended to increase the powers of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and to stabilise the Qualifying examination after a steadily increasing stringency which has manifested itself since pre-war days. Incidentally, the University of London is added to the Privy Council as a controlling influence. So far nothing, Mr. Humphrey adds, has been disclosed respecting the cost of securing recognition by the University. If the Society's School of Pharmacy is to be reconstituted, in order to meet new requirements, as a school of the University, the cost is likely to be pretty heavy, because all the professors and lecturers must be remunerated on an enhanced scale. It will be the members who are chemists and druggists who will pay for this.—In "Coming Events" will be found notices of several meetings of branches of the Pharmaceutical Society, called to discuss the by-laws.

Business Changes

Mr. F. A. WILLCOCK, chemist and druggist, Victoria Street, Wolverhampton, has relinquished his business and is retiring.

THE MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO., St. Louis, M.O., intimate that they have purchased the old-established business of Finlay, Dicks & Co., Inc., New Orleans.

The name of the American Drug Supply Co., Ltd., 40-42 Lexington Street, London, W.1, has been changed to Brooks & Warburton (American Drug Supply Co.), Ltd. The object of the change is to avoid confusion with other businesses of similar names.

HELPFUL ILLUMINATION.—"A perfect light is the shopkeeper's best salesman," remarked a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, in addressing the Accrington Tradesmen's Association on January 8.

ART OR ARTIFICE?—"I was looking," writes a correspondent (8/1), "at a suburban pharmacist's certificate of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, and concluded that the writing was in four different inks. The name of the member and the date were about to fade away. The President's ink was good, rich and black; the Vice-President's not so good and not so black; and the secretary's was on the fading-away side. May I venture to suggest that all four be done in Indian ink?"

Irish News

Brevities

Mr. W. Thorpe, Dublin, has been appointed analyst to the Limerick County Council at £50 a year.

Mr. Fred Storey, R.D., President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, has been on the sick list for some weeks, and has been ordered by the doctor to take matters easy for a time. He is now much better and is able to come to the office occasionally.

Under the provisions of the Irish Free State Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1924, the sale of methylated spirit is prohibited (1) between the hours of 9 o'clock p.m. on Saturday and 9 a.m. the following Monday; and (2) to any person whose name and address are not previously known to the seller, or vouched for by some person previously known to him. At the time of the sale the retailer must record in a book kept for the purpose (1) the name and address of the purchaser; (2) the purpose for which purchaser states that he required the spirits; (3) the quantity sold; and (4) the date of the sale. Any Excise officer or police constable may at any time enter the premises, inspect and take extracts from retailer's record book. The penalty for any breach of the Act is a fine of not less than £10, nor more than £100.

Belfast

Mr. Maxwell Thompson (Elliott, Thompson & Blair, wholesale druggists, Belfast) has been appointed a member of the Committee of the North and West of Ireland Commercial Travellers' Association.

At a meeting of the North of Ireland Philatelic Society, on January 15, the Greer Silver Cup, offered this year for the best collection of air mail stamps, was won by Mr. John Adams, Ph.C., Upper Newtownards Road.

Mr. George Hamilton, R.D., has opened a medical hall at 112 Beersbridge Road, Belfast. Mr. Hamilton has been with Mr. D. A. Taylor, R.D., for a number of years, and was formerly manager of the late Mr. Hamilton's medical hall at Bloomfield Avenue, Belfast.

Scottish News

Brevities

Boots, Ltd., have acquired premises in Hamilton Street, Greenock.

A woman named Maxwell committed suicide at Motherwell on January 13 by drinking lysol.

Johnston's Pharmacy, 167 Argyle Street, Dunoon, has removed to No. 161 in the same thoroughfare.

At Aberdeen, on January 14, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the death of William Adie, who died while under an anæsthetic prior to an operation. Following evidence that the anæsthetics consisted of chloroform and ether, the former in an oval bottle with a small label on it, and the latter in a plain round bottle without any label, Dr. T. O. Robson, who acted as anæsthetist at the operation, said he had exhausted the contents of the small bottle of ether and picked up the second bottle, thinking it also contained ether. There was usually a bottle of chloroform on the table, but he did not specially observe it on that occasion, nor did he specially examine the bottles before he commenced work. The jury returned a verdict that they did not attribute negligence to anyone, and were of opinion that the use by Dr. Robson of the bottle containing the chloroform was quite inadvertent. They were of opinion that there should be a uniform practice that the bottles containing different anæsthetics should be of different colours and shapes.

Edinburgh

There is a steady increase in the number of shops in which shaving and other soaps, hot-water bottles and tooth brushes, formerly regarded as exclusively chemists' lines, are being displayed.

Tickets for the second whist drive of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club, to take place on February 11, are now available from the secretary, Mr. G. P. Cooper, 5 Anchorfield, Newhaven, Leith, or any member of the committee.

Fife

Following a lull at the end of the year, the demand for winter remedies is increasing. Influenza and allied complaints are prevalent.

It is suggested that, owing to the growing demands on the Drug Fund, mainly due to the greater use of insulin, vaccines and serums for insured patients, a larger allowance than 2s. per person may become necessary.

At Kirkcaldy Police Court, on January 19, Betsy Pease or Ewan pleaded guilty to finding five tubes of morphine tablets and failing to deliver them to the police. The Fiscal stated that the morphine was the property of Mr. Peter Fenton, chemist and druggist, and was lost in November in the course of delivery to Kirkcaldy Hospital. Accused retained the tubes until January 9, when she called at Mr. Fenton's shop and offered to sell them, but was advised to take them to the police. Defendant denied offering the poison for sale and was admonished by the magistrate.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, January 26

Thames Valley Association of Pharmacists and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Kingston Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 8.45 p.m. Special meeting, to continue discussion on proposed new by-laws and pass a resolution.

Tuesday, January 27

Glasgow Pharmacy Club (Rambling Section). Visit to the "Glasgow Evening News" offices. Meet at corner of Hope Street and Gordon Street at 3 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (London, S.W. Branch), College of Pharmacy, 361 Clapham Road, S.W., at 8.30 p.m. Mr. A. H. Jenkin on "Proposed New By-laws."

Wednesday, January 28

Liverpool Pharmacy Club, King's Café, Church Street, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting. Hot Pot Supper at 9 p.m. Tickets (2s. 6d. each).
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Evening meeting, with the following papers: "Are Potassium Binoxalate B.P.C. and Salt of Sorrel Synonymous?" By Isabella A. Purdie, Ph.C. "An Examination of Chlorohydrocarbons as Toxic Agents." By J. Wilson Dougal, B.Sc., with lantern illustrations.
Retail Pharmacists' Union (Portsmouth Branch), Southsea Club, at 2.45 p.m. Meeting.
Southampton Chemists' Club, Picture House Café, Above Bar Street, at 8.30 p.m. Dance. Tickets (3s. each) from members of the Committee, or Mr. H. Gay (Secretary).

Thursday, January 29

Glasgow Pharmacy Club (Literary and Scientific Section), 165 Hill Street, Garnethill, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C., on "Einstein's Theory: What is Relativity?"

Friday, January 30

London College of Pharmacy, Liverpool Street Station Hotel, at 6 p.m. Students' Annual Reunion (Dinner and dance). Tickets (9s. 6d. each) from Mr. J. F. P. Schnell, 361 Clapham Road, S.W.9.

THE annual list of holders of Royal warrants appeared in "The London Gazette" of January 2.

A NEW SPECIES.—In its account of a recent police-court case in which the defendant had been taking morphine, "The Morning Post" adopts the heading "Morpho-Maniac." The species, hitherto unknown, may be regarded either as one which has a mania for form or one the form of which is so noteworthy as to entitle it to a distinctive appellation.

Legal Reports

Dispensing Tested.—At Kensington (London) Petty Sessions, on January 20, Mr. Isaac Bowen, chemist and druggist, Golborne Road, W.10, was summoned by the Kensington Borough Council, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, for selling a compound drug, to wit, *mistura bismuthi*, which was deficient in sodium bicarbonate to the extent of 20 per cent. Evidence of purchase having been given and the public analyst's certificate having been produced, Mr. Kirby, defending, applied for an adjournment of the summons so that an independent analysis might be made. The Bench granted the application.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts Cases.—During the past few days the following traders, none of whom is a pharmacist, have been fined for sales to the prejudice of the purchaser:—At Watford, Sanders Brothers, 20s. (arrowroot containing at least 90 per cent. of corn-flour); at Redditch, Pearks' Dairies, Ltd., £5 (mustard containing 5 per cent. of starch); at Islington, J. Langley, 5s. (mustard certified as including 7 per cent. of wheaten flour); W. B. Leach, 21s. (vinegar deficient in acetic acid); J. J. Rayfield, 10s. 6d. (wood vinegar for malt vinegar); A. T. Howard, 5s. (wood vinegar for malt vinegar). Costs were added in each case.

Unlawful Practice of Dentistry.—At Bolton, Lancs, on January 19, Gordon Hornby, dental mechanic, Little Lever, was summoned by the Dental Board for having unlawfully practised dentistry, he not being registered under the Dentists Act. The evidence showed that a woman was suffering from toothache and defendant was told of the trouble. At her request he extracted the tooth, administering a local anaesthetic. He did not ask for any fee, but she pressed 2s. 6d. upon him. The defendant said he was a dental mechanic and had been out of work for some time. The Bench imposed a fine of 40s., and expressed the hope that the case would act as a warning.

Rule Granted.—In a King's Bench Divisional Court, on January 15, the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Acton heard an application made *ex parte* by Mr. E. H. C. Wethered for a rule *nisi* calling on the Exmouth justices to show cause why they should not properly state a case in connection with proceedings in which Mr. J. A. Key, chemist, Bridge Street, Cardiff, had been convicted of publishing a handbill without the printer's name being printed upon it. Counsel said the magistrates had not stated the case to include the evidence that was submitted, viz., that Mr. Key was not the publisher of the bill. The Court granted the rule *nisi*, the Lord Chief Justice stating that the arguments on the rule and the appeal by Mr. Key against the conviction could both be heard on the same day.

Unqualified Trader Sells Poison.—In Bloomsbury County Court, London, on January 19, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain sued T. McCarthy, 279 Garrett Lane, S.W., to recover the sum of £5 as penalty for having kept open shop for retailing, dispensing and compounding poisons contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Edmund O'Connor, solicitor, for the defendant. Mr. Glyn-Jones, after quoting from the relevant Acts, said that on October 17 an inspector called at 279 Garrett Lane, which was a drug store, and bought a bottle of lysol and some Eade's Pills. She was served by the defendant and was told that the shop had been bought from the previous owner. The defendant admitted that he was not on the Register of Chemists and Druggists. Miss Whitehead, the inspector referred to, corroborated counsel's opening statement. Mr. Thomas Tickle, B.Sc., Ph.C., Exeter, gave the result of his analysis: he found that one ingredient of the pills was colchicine. The defendant, in the witness-box, said he was a bookmaker. Mr. O'Connor: Were you the proprietor of a drug business at 279 Garrett Lane?—It has never belonged to me. Had this belonged to Kirkaldy?—Yes. Who bought it?—My wife. Did you pay?—Not a copper. Have you any interest in the business?—No. Mr. Glyn-Jones: These premises are not yours?—No. At the South-Western Police Court you

were fined £25 and costs for using the premises for betting purposes, and the magistrate told you it was disgraceful to associate bookmaking with chemistry. Did you tell him it was not yours?—I told the police; I was never asked: there was no evidence, because I pleaded "Guilty." The defendant explained that he had conducted some of the correspondence, and that he was not aware that the pills contained poison. Mr. Glyn-Jones told the defendant to look at the wrapper, which stated that owing to their contents the pills were labelled "Poison." Counsel: If it is the wife's property you run the business?—No. In re-examination, the defendant said that the shop was run by his wife, and he was a bookmaker. Mr. O'Connor said that the claim must fail as all the transactions were carried on by the female in the shop. The deputy-judge, after reviewing the evidence, said he had come to the conclusion that within the meaning of the Act the defendant was the person who could be properly described as keeping open shop for the retailing and dispensing of poisons and had made himself liable to the penalty, and there would be judgment accordingly. His honour made an order for costs. Mr. Glyn-Jones asked to be allowed a fee for the analyst; Mr. O'Connor demurred, stating that the claim was for one under £10. The deputy-judge gave a certificate for counsel, stating that the registrar would make whatever order was necessary.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Frederick James Wright, 16 Whitworth Road, Gosport.—The first meeting of creditors was held at Portsmouth on January 15. The official receiver stated that the debtor, who was formerly a chemist's assistant, agreed to purchase the drug store in Whitworth Road, Gosport, in March 1923 for £400, the purchase to be completed upon the sale of a tobacconist's business which he had been carrying on since November 1921 at Hove. The latter business was sold for £300, but this sum was used to discharge the liabilities then existing, and debtor borrowed £350 to enable him to complete the purchase of the Gosport business. Debtor states that he has always been short of capital. In August 1924 the drug store was taken over by arrangement by the person from whom he borrowed the £350 and to whom he then owed £424. The business was valued at £510, and the purchaser paid off liabilities to the extent of £62 3s. 6d. Since that date debtor has been managing the business for the purchaser at a weekly salary of £2 10s., and living on the premises rent free. The liabilities comprise £130 due to moneylenders and £117 0s. 11d. trade debts, with assets £2 6s., and debtor states that he has practically no furniture.

STOCK AND STOCK-TAKING.—The King Edward's Hospital Fund now requires stock-taking in voluntary hospitals, and it fell to my lot to be responsible for the stock of two. The results are interesting so far as drugs and chemicals are affected. I obtained two stock-taking pads from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street. The actual entries occupied about seven hours each, and with a *C. & D.* Retail Price List by my side I was able to price out and total one in three and a half hours and the other in three. The figures showed stock was turned over five and a half times per annum, which I suggest is rather good stock-keeping. What I would like to call attention to is the use of a printed stock-taking pad from practical experience. The drugs and chemicals are in the same alphabetical order as in the list, and no matter in what department you start, it is easy to turn over the pages and find the place for entry. The pricing, which I feared was going to be a tedious one, proved to be the easiest of the whole business, and now I have by me a complete index of the stock in two hospitals on January 1, which, with the weekly stock entries, enables me to get returns quickly, such as those asked by the Home Office, on "dangerous" drugs. The pads undoubtedly reduce stock-taking to a very simple affair, and I commend them to anyone taking stock. After using them once, they will appreciate my recommendation.—"The Script."

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

BRITISH WELEDA Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects : To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, herbalists, etc. The directors are : D. N. Dunlop, H. Dank, and J. E. van Leer. R.O. : 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

LITTLEOVER PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects : To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalsters, oil and colour men, etc. The directors are : E. A. and E. H. and Mrs. M. Robotham. R.O. : Burton Road, Littleover, Derbyshire.

STOKES & DALTON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects : To carry on the business of drysalsters, spice millers and grinders, manufacturing, wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, oil and colour men, etc. The directors are : H. H. Stokes and P. Dalton. R.O. : 38 Victoria Road, Holbeck, Leeds.

VENO TRUST, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £30,000. Objects : To raise and borrow money by the issue of shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other security, to invest the money so borrowed or raised on the security or in the acquisition of any stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks and securities of any government, company, or local authority, etc. The directors are : Sir William H. Veno, Kt., The Woodlands, Altrincham; W. H. Veno, jun., Veno Buildings, Manchester, manufacturing chemist; F. B. Osborne, J. Blakey, jun., Mary P. Veno, and Grace Veno. R.O. : 42 Spring Gardens, Manchester.

VENO DRUG Co. (1925), LTD.—Capital £625,000. Objects : To acquire (a) the business of manufacturers of patent medicines and proprietary articles carried on by the Veno Drug Co., Ltd., at Veno Buildings, Manchester; (b) the benefits of all secret and other processes in the manufacture of Germoline and Germovelets, and the right to manufacture and deal in certain medicinal preparations manufactured and dealt in by the Veno Drug Co., Ltd.; and (c) 1,000 fully paid shares in J. Varney & Co., Ltd., to enter into an agreement with the Parent Trust & Finance Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in medical preparations, drugs, ointments, etc. R.O. : Veno Buildings, Manchester.

THE UNITED SOAP Co., LTD.—At a meeting held in London on January 9 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. S. J. Crouch, 8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the above address on January 26.

VENO DRUG Co. (1925), LTD.—The prospectus of this company (see above) is to be issued this week. Half the deferred ordinary shares are to be acquired by Beecham's Pills and Estates, Ltd. The chairman of the new company will be Mr. Philip Ernest Hill (a director of Beecham's), and Mr. Louis Nicholas (managing director of Beecham's) will also be a director. A working arrangement is to be brought into existence between the two companies, so as to effect economies of working.

A. MILLAR & Co., LTD.—The report for the year ended October 31, 1924, states that, after making due provision for salaries, wages, repairs, bad debts, etc., directors' fees and corporation profits tax, the net profit, including the balance of £7,063 brought forward, amounts to £14,963. An interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference, and at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, was paid last June, amounting (less income tax) to £2,250, leaving a balance of £12,713. A final dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent., less income tax—£1,125—was paid in December last. There remains a sum of £11,588, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend (less income tax) on the ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 5 per cent. for the year, £4,500; to be

carried forward to next account, £7,088. The report and accounts were adopted at the annual meeting held on January 15 at the offices of the company.

BOOTS PURE DRUG Co., LTD.—The following commentary appears in the "Financial Times": "Developments in America point to a more direct control by the United Drug Company of the Boots Pure Drug Company here. Hitherto the holding of Pure Drug Ordinary has been in the hands of Liggett's International, in which the United Drug owned at first only the Class 'B' stock and part of the Class 'A' stock, the greater portion of the latter and the Preferred stock being in the possession of the general public. The United Drug, however, reserved the right to pay off the 'A' stock at 150 whenever it cared to do so. For some time it has been purchasing the stock in the market and now has given notice to the holders of what remains outstanding that it will pay them off on the agreed terms. It will then hold all the 'A' and 'B' stock. This is regarded as a preliminary to extinguishing Liggett's International altogether. It is merely a proprietary concern, and the United Drug could just as easily itself hold the various controlling interests the intermediary has been used to nurse. Should this simplification take place it would indicate no radical change in the policy the American company has always adopted towards the Boots concern—a policy that has meant little interference with the British management."

CLEMENT & JOHNSON, LTD.—In the High Court, London, on January 13, an order was made dismissing with costs the libel action entered by Clement & Johnson, Ltd., against "The Daily Mail" (*C. & D.*, August 2, 1924, p. 168).—A meeting of the debenture holders was held in London on January 20. The chair was taken at the outset by Colonel J. Giffard, who announced that an offer by Mr. John Garner, Birmingham, for the assets of the company had been withdrawn. Mr. C. W. Forwood, a debenture holder, was then, on Colonel Giffard's suggestion, voted to the chair. Mr. Forwood made it clear that after seven years' close knowledge of the company and its origins, he was still, as a practical chemist, a convinced believer in the therapeutic value of Yadil, though he was fully prepared to admit that mistakes had been made. Questions being invited, it was ascertained that the secret formula on which Yadil is compounded rests in a locked book in the colonel's bank, ready for handing over to the receiver; that sales had been steadily mounting until July, the date of a Press attack; and that the concern at present was running at a loss. The secretary gave the following figures of sales : 1923, £66,640; 1924, £150,375. Mr. R. T. Matthews, veterinary manager, stated that oil of mustard had been used since the attack of last July. He was as firmly convinced as ever that Yadil had high therapeutic value if properly made. In his opinion, too much money had been spent on advertising. His own department was the only one that had ever paid its way. The chairman said he wished to make one thing definite, that there was no formaldehyde used in the manufacture of Yadil. Sir William Pope had been puzzled by the analysis, as a good many other chemists had been. A committee of debenture holders was appointed to consider a scheme of reconstruction.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Merthyr Tydfil.—At the recent annual meeting of the Merthyr Tydfil Branch, under the presidency of Mr. W. J. Owens, Troedyrhiw, the election of officers resulted as follows : *President*, Mr. Ivor Richards, Treharris; *Treasurer*, Mr. V. A. Wills, J.P., Victoria Street; *Secretary*, Mr. Thos. Jenkins, Pontmorlais.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Branch was held recently. Mr. H. Gillegham, Leeds, gave an instructive address on *Chemists' Mutual Insurance and Other Current Topics*. The objection to pyridine in methylated spirit was discussed, and it was announced that the secretary in London would supply a formula for spirit suitable for bed sores and acceptable to the Customs authorities on application from the members.

Associations' Winter Session

Bristol.—A meeting of the Bristol Branch was held on January 8, Mr. A. L. Taylor in the chair, when an interesting lecture on *Vitamins* was given by Dr. O. C. M. Davies, lecturer in materia medica at Bristol University, who himself started life as a pharmacist. Dr. Davies, drawing a humorous comparison between the practice of medicine, old and new, not always to the disadvantage of the former, indicated the four forms of disease attributed from observations of cases to some defect in diet: Scurvy (absence of green vegetables), rickets (shortage of suitable fat and also failure to assimilate calcium), beri beri (due to eating rice freed from its outer coat), war oedema (due to shortage of butter and use of vitamin-free margarine). The lecturer elaborated the point that by the regulation of diet to include or exclude these items the diseases could be cured, prevented or caused, incidentally commenting on the use of natural milk as an ideal food, containing proteins, carbohydrates, fats and salts, together with all three vitamins.

Ealing.—A combined meeting of the Ealing Pharmacists' Association and the Ealing branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on January 8. The vice-president of the Association (Mr. R. F. Edkins), who occupied the chair, introduced Miss M. E. Buchanan, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, to give an illustrated lecture on Canada. Miss Buchanan dealt with matters pharmaceutical, with special regard to reciprocity. Mr. Thomas Marns proposed a vote of thanks, which Mr. H. A. Irwin seconded. A collection was afterwards taken for the Benevolent Fund of the Society.

Ipswich.—The quarterly meeting of the East Anglian Federation was held on January 14, the President (Mr. Hayllar) in the chair. There was a representative attendance from the Federated Associations. Mr. Smalley, member of the Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, addressed the meeting on *Pharmacy as it is Today*. He compared the conditions of pharmacy at the present moment with those of past periods, and expressed the opinion that, taking everything into consideration, the present conditions of pharmacy are largely in advance of those of twenty years ago. He doubted very much whether anyone would care to revert to the old days. At the present time returns are higher than ever, and the pharmacist is recognised by the State in connection with Insurance dispensing. There will always be different types of chemists' businesses, and it is hard to adopt any one standard which would be acceptable to all. In his opinion, a better feeling exists to-day between pharmacists than that which was prevalent years ago. He concluded by calling attention to the work of the R.P.U., pointing out what has been effected by that body in the interests of pharmacy, and recommended every member present to support the Union. Considerable discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Wiggin, Samuel, F. Sturton, Bennett, Sara, Hayles, and the chairman took part. A collection for the Benevolent Fund realised £1 7s. 6d., and the members then adjourned for tea.

London (N.).—The first meeting of the North London Pharmaceutical Association was held on January 20 at the Library, Islington, the President (Mr. J. Downing) in the chair. There was a good number present. It was agreed a dance should follow the forthcoming annual dinner. A letter was read on the question of chemist-opticians, and the method of payment for spectacles arising from application of insured persons. It was agreed that the Association should support a central executive for the Metropolitan area. Several questions on prices arose from letters received from the Retail Pharmacists' Union. Further discussion took place on quinquennial assessments. Mr. Skinner explained the Labelling of Poisons Order, which comes into force on January 1, 1926. He said it gave a year's grace, but labels could not be changed at a moment's notice, and there were many difficult points arising out of the Order, making it worth while to consider it early. He gave several instances, and said that any member with

doubts on the subject should send him labels and he would give them the construction which satisfied the law. On the by-laws, he said these were the outcome of discussions and abstract resolutions which had been going on for four or five years. The change made was to resurrect the 1852 Act qualifying to keep open shop as something apart from the Act of 1868; there would be two classes: (1) The pharmaceutical chemist under the Act of 1852, and (2) the chemist and druggist under the 1868 Act. The one would no longer follow the other. The question is frequently asked why the necessity for these changes, and the answer is in two words, "London University." Provision had to be made to cover the Bachelor of Pharmacy whenever he appeared. The training he received might not possibly include open shop, since his objective might be other than this phase of the calling. An alternative was better than the present compromise. Many people qualified for keeping open shop who had no shop experience. At the same time, the Pharmaceutical Society ought to include all who practised pharmacy. Another question does arise: Can a degree man keep open shop if he has gone through a University training only? The answer is, without knowing the field of studies covered, that he could not be admitted to the Pharmaceutical Register until he had satisfied the conditions for admission to that register. One thing might be said for the by-laws, the net was being spread wider on the side most capable of development which might be useful in any future national health service. He sympathised with all those who thought the by-laws should be held up pending publication of the regulations. He did intend making this point at the last meeting of Council, but circumstances over which he had no control prevented his being present. On the first reading he objected because the by-laws were only discussed by a committee of the Council. There were some points he agreed with, while others appeared wholly unnecessary; in fact, he characterised the by-laws as a roundabout way of doing a simple thing. The discussion which arose was varied and interesting, including Messrs. Jenkin, Hearle, Bowie, the President, Swanston, Cracknell, and Noble. It was agreed by the meeting that they supported Mr. Jenkin in his protest against the by-laws as they at present stand.

London (W.).—A meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association and of the London Western Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was held at 192 Oxford Street, W., on January 15, the President (Mr. C. A. Noble) in the chair. An address was delivered by Mr. T. H. Lewis, editor of "Retail Selling," entitled *If I were a Retail Chemist*. The address, which was of a practical character, urged the importance of self-criticism. The chemist, said the speaker, should examine his windows from the pavement and also from the opposite side of the street. His window lights should not shine into the faces of those who inspect the windows. The name should be visible in or on the window, not merely on the fascia. The biggest display in the window should be where the greatest number of people can see it, and thought should be put into every shelf. The chemist should ask himself whether the entrance is inviting. On early-closing days there are opportunities of observing such effects in other districts. A bad impression may be created by two neighbouring showcards recommending similar remedies. The best greeting is "Good morning"; such a phrase as "What can I do for you?" is banal. Envelopes printed with name and address should be kept for change sent by children. Personal recommendations are perhaps the strongest link in the chain of salesmanship, and customers who recommend may with advantage be thanked by letter. Airing one's knowledge—e.g., in correcting a customer's pronunciation—is bad policy. Brand-names the pronunciation of which is obvious are preferable to those that can be pronounced in more than one way. The "just-as-good" policy will not work: recommending goods not personally known should, however, be done with reserve, and the impression should be left that the customer alone is responsible for the final choice.

DISCUSSION

In the course of the discussion that followed. Mr. F. A. Lawman pointed out that some of the most successful proprietaries have names susceptible of three or four pronunciations; manufacturers can supply a selling point by indicating how such names should be pronounced. Mr. B. R. Wilkinson gave an experience of a traveller bringing to his notice a perfume with an unfortunate name: on being shown a dictionary open at the appropriate page, he closed his order-book. (Laughter.) It was not easy to understand why a manufacturer should supply £3 worth of showcards with £5 worth of goods: the showcards might be limited to the value of 5s., and the balance divided between the respective parties. Advertising in a local paper was useful in a village, but not in London. Mr. J. P. Ellington quoted a remark of the late Mr. A. C. Wootton to the effect that a chemist's window should look like the window of a chemist's shop. Five minutes given to the window every morning, he continued, would be worth everybody's while. The "one article" window show in Central London was an absolute failure: the chemist there wanted a lot of little things that people could take home. The entrance should be well lighted, especially on bright days; and letters in reply to complaints should be friendly in tone. Dr. Lanyon Owen (an honorary member of the Association) raised the question of the free display of other people's showcards, and pointed out that one hotel management had demanded—and received—rent for such advertising. In the course of his replies to the points raised, Mr. Lewis denied that we were becoming Americanised because we discussed such subjects. Advertising in fair-sized railway stations was good: advertising in directories was not so good, because local people had very little occasion to use a local directory. Window display was a specialist's job. The President next called on Mr. G. A. Mallinson, secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, who gave a *résumé* of the provisions of the new Order in Council regarding the labelling of poisons. Mr. Arthur Mortimer raised the question of linseed, liquorice and chlorodyne lozenges and of known, admitted and approved remedies as affected by the Order; varying opinions were expressed as to the desirability of declaring small proportions of chloroform in preparations, and it was suggested that the proportions of all poisons declared might be indicated by the use of the metric system. The meeting closed with votes of thanks to Mr. Lewis and Mr. Mallinson.

Preston.—The Preston Pharmacists' Association held the annual meeting at the Bull Hotel on January 6, when the following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. S. R. P. Fisher; *Vice-President*, Mr. W. B. Pomfret; *Secretary*, Mr. F. A. Williamson; *Treasurer*, Mr. F. P. Mercer; *Committee*, Messrs. W. Dickinson, A. M. Hibberd, and the above officers. The secretary reported that he had written to four doctors, complaining about illegible prescriptions. A letter was read from one of the doctors, saying that he would endeavour to be more careful, but that it was difficult when pressed for time. The opinion of several members was that there had been some improvement. A small committee was formed to arrange a whist drive and dance at an early date.

Public Pharmacists.—A meeting of the Guild of Public Pharmacists was held on January 15, in the Hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at which an audience of about four hundred assembled, consisting of some of the nursing staff, representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical schools of London and pharmacists and their friends, to hear a lecture by Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., Gresham Professor of Physic, on *The Influence of Suggestion in Social Life*. The chair was taken by the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanmore, treasurer of the hospital. The speaker pointed out that the power of suggestion was the proximate, subtle and elusive agent in the final cure of disease. He explained the mental processes necessary in order that a suggestion should become an act, and emphasised the necessity for caution and premeditation in dealing with the impressionable minds of young children. The particular conditions favourable for the acceptance of suggestion were outlined, and the advantages of at least an elemen-

tary knowledge of psychology made clear. Only by hearing, sight, taste, smell and touch are we enabled to perceive the material world and, as we coalesce and merge these sensations, our minds form more and more complicated images of our surroundings. The importance of right training of our perception so that the messages our senses send to our minds may be rightly interpreted was insisted upon. Auto-suggestion, counter-suggestion, and crowd-suggestion were various divisions of the subject under consideration, and some interesting examples were given. Fashion, whether in medicine, clothes, food or the arts, was traced to its source in "suggestion," and the lecturer concluded with a hope that he might have induced his audience to take a special interest in the working of the human mind. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by the President (Mr. F. A. Hocking, M.B.E., B.Sc.), and the Vice-President (Mr. F. E. Bullen), proposing a similar vote to the chairman and the hospital authorities, mentioned that those present were indebted to Mr. Langford Moore, the chief pharmacist of the hospital and treasurer of the Guild, for his good offices in promoting the meeting. The vote was carried with acclamation, and suitably replied to by Lord Stanmore. The hour before the lecture was devoted to the inspection of the laboratories and dispensary.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held at the Church House on January 14, Mr. H. B. Hammond in the chair, when an interesting lecture was given by Dr. D. Cutlbert Barron on *Modern Methods in Medicine, Scrums and Vaccines*. A short history was given, and descriptive diagrams were shown of the various forms of micro-organisms. Protective methods were also described, the lecturer showing the varying degrees of virulence among different races and individuals. A vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Barron, on the motion of Mr. H. Bown.

Walthamstow.—A meeting of the Walthamstow Pharmaceutical Association was held on January 14, Mr. Willcocks (President) in the chair, at which Mr. C. E. Williams read a paper on *Factory Life and Industrial Organisation*. The purpose of the paper was to endeavour to illustrate the different outlook on life and things in general between customer and chemist. The chemist is a representation of the scientific type that sees the Universe as one comprehensive scheme, to which fresh facts are only admitted when proved accurate, and when they are admitted only widen and build up what is already known. His training is a result of a natural bent or inclination for scientific research, and is carefully planned to secure logical and constructive ideas. On the other side of the counter in working-class districts we have a totally different type of mind. To the factory worker, who forms a large proportion of the population of such a district as Walthamstow, knowledge and life are different entities, and have little, if any, bearing on each other. Such education as has been possible has ended at the age of fourteen and, without ethics, ideas or ideals, except such as are taught in the Sunday school, the child is pitchforked straight into the complex social system to work out its salvation. Take a boy leaving school and going into a factory to take his place among his kind. Performing the same routine task for months, perhaps years, constantly harassed by the fear of losing wages by arriving late, his only idea is to get through the necessary amount of work by the time the tiny electric bell sends him flying out into the street. The next day is the same, and the next, with the highly organised system of production always a spur to maintain the pressure. Piece-work, fines for loss of time, no pay during holidays, all breed suspicion in a mind so little allowed to function. The predominant idea is to "best" the other fellow, or he will "best" you. This type is always the dupe of the patent medicine advertiser, the "gas-bag" type of politician, the racing tipster and sweepstake tout. This class of customer is the bottom dog who always gets the kicks, and whose views are not the result of a thought process, as in the case of an educated person, but the outcome of instincts and emotions (often called common sense), but rarely logical or reasonable.

Festivities

An Enjoyable Function

AN enjoyable dance, at which 124 members and friends of the Nottingham and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society were present, was held on January 15 at the Welbeck Hotel. Mr. Spencer H. Plattin acted as M.C. When the company sat down to supper fancy caps and balloons were distributed, and a scene of gaiety and animation followed.

Whist Drive at Cardiff

A WHIST drive was held by the Cardiff Pharmacists' Association at the Bungalow on January 14, when about 40 players participated in a pleasant evening. The President (Mr. Hague), assisted by the secretary, acted as M.C. The prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. Hague as follows: *Ladies*, Mrs. S. Heath, Miss M. Murray, Mrs. B. T. James, Mrs. E. G. Howell; *Gentlemen*, Mrs. J. Lee Jones, Miss M. Johnson (playing as gentlemen), Mr. Thomas, Mr. E. A. Ward.

Manchester Chemists' Whist Drive

THE annual whist drive and dance in connection with the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Midland Hotel on January 14. The company of over 100 guests was received by the President, Councillor R. G. Edwards, and Mrs. Edwards. The conclusion of the whist drive coincided with the dance interval, when supper was served in the foyer. Afterwards the prizes awarded in the whist drive were distributed by the President to the following: *Ladies*, Mrs. Bellringer, Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Foulkes; *Gentlemen*, Mr. E. H. Simmons, Mr. Napier, Mr. Middleton. The proceedings concluded at 1 a.m., everyone voting the evening a most enjoyable one.

Dinner at Birmingham

THE Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association held a dinner at the Grand Hotel on January 14, which was attended by between seventy and eighty members and friends. Mr. J. T. Bell (President) was in the chair, and proposed the toasts of "The Visitors," which was acknowledged by the Rev. T. S. Cave, and "The Ladies," which was responded to by Mr. A. W. Gerrard in a witty speech. Later in the evening a dance was held in the Grosvenor Rooms, attended by upwards of 200 pharmacists and friends. This proved very successful. Interspersed among the usual items were certain competitive dances, prizes being presented to the winners by Mrs. Bell.

Scarborough Chemists' Dance

AFTER the second annual meeting of the Scarborough Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held on January 7 at the Manor Hotel, the rest of the evening was spent in whist and dancing. The prizes were presented by Mrs. H. M. Hirst to the successful competitors during an interval in the dancing. The following officers were elected for the current year: *Chairman*, Mr. G. Bird; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. J. W. Chapman. Mr. H. M. Hirst was unanimously re-elected as *Secretary*. The list of whist prize-winners was as follows: *Ladies*, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Colville, Mrs. Sykes, Mrs. Meadley. Miss L. Hirst, Miss N. Anderson; *Gentlemen*, Messrs. R. Gardner, F. Godsmark, R. Clough, jun., Wilson Walker, M. E. Norwood, T. W. Longdin, H. E. Hunt. Spot dance: Mr. R. Meadley and Miss Jean Fraser.

Whist Drive at Reigate

THE Reigate and Redhill Pharmacists' Association and Pharmaceutical Society Branch held a whist drive at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate, on January 7. The President of the Association (Mr. F. R. Barlow) and Mrs. Barlow received the guests, who numbered seventy-five, and Mr. W. H. Fowler acted as M.C. Mrs. Barlow presented the prizes to the following successful players: — *Ladies*, Mrs. Garland, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Allingham; *Gentlemen*, Mr. Foster, Mr. Bunch, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Kent, Mr. Thomson. The

following wholesale houses contributed the prizes: J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., The British Drug Houses, Ltd., G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Vinolia Co., Ltd., and Yardley & Co., Ltd.

Harrow Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Harrow Pharmacists' Association was held at the Gayton Rooms, Harrow, on January 15, with Mr. Collins (President) in the chair. There were some sixty members and friends present at what must be regarded as the brightest and most successful function of the kind in the history of the Association. The toast of "The Harrow Pharmacists' Association" was proposed by Mr. Weight, and responded to by the President. Next followed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by Mr. John Humphrey in a racy speech, wherein he advocated the suppression of branches of the Society which clashed with association work. In response, Mr. Thomas Marns explained that the Ealing Branch was subordinate to the Association. He declined to be drawn on the subject of by-laws, and said he had come to enjoy himself, not to talk politics. (Laughter.) The toast of "The Wholesale Houses" was proposed by Mr. H. Cox and replied to by Messrs. Carpenter and G. Duncan Bowie. Mr. Hall (secretary) proposed "The Visitors," and, in response, Messrs. Black and Potter added to the gaiety of the evening. There was an excellent musical programme, the artistes being Messrs. Virgilis, Black, Sevenoaks, F. Long, and E. C. Long. Great credit was accorded to Mr. Taggart, who had made all the arrangements, and proved himself a master in the art of entertaining.

Dinner at Huddersfield

THE Huddersfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held the annual dinner at the Cherry Tree Hotel on January 7, the guests including the Mayor and Mayoress of Huddersfield (Alderman and Mrs. Law Taylor), and Mr. A. R. Briggs, chairman of the Leeds Branch of the Society. After an excellent dinner, the chairman (Mr. E. G. Elbourne) proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. R. C. Walshaw responded, and gave a hearty welcome to the Mayor and Mayoress. The Pharmaceutical Society, he said, was an ancient and an honourable society, and, he believed, was fairly wealthy. It existed for the purpose of the better education of chemists and druggists. Mr. Walshaw pointed out that during the past few years the duties of chemists had changed somewhat. They were now engaged in making the world more beautiful by supplying the ladies with cosmetics. The Society, he added, had an excellent benevolent fund, and he urged every young member to become a subscriber. Alderman S. Stephens proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and Mr. Briggs responded. He believed that the chemists had given the people an efficient dispensing service at a very low price, and as they did not know how far the National Health Insurance Scheme might be extended, the dispensers should make their position unassailable. The Mayor proposed the toast of "The Huddersfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society," and the chairman replied. An enjoyable entertainment, for which the services of talented artists had been secured, followed the dinner.

N.E. London Chemists' Dinner

ABOUT 100 members and friends were present at the first annual dinner and dance of the North-East London Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held at the Hotel Great Central on January 15. The guests were received by the chairman and Mrs. W. A. Scott. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Keall, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Melhuish, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tocher, Mr. G. S. Pasco (vice-chairman), Mr. Norman Fox, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. T. Edwards, Mr. John Noble, and Mr. W. Shadforth, L.C.C. The toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by the chairman, who assured the two Councillors present that the members of the North-East

London Branch always took a keen interest in their Society's work. Responding for the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. John Keall mentioned that it was the first time in the London area he had the honour of doing so, and said that the loyal and hearty support of the North-East London members was much appreciated by the Council. "The Association and Branch" was proposed by Mr. A. R. Melhuish, who referred to the very friendly relations which existed in the North-Eastern area, and to the active support given to the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. Norman Fox, in his brief reply, said that the North-Eastern Association was the "baby" association of London, but it was a very lively one, and pointed out that the spirit of co-operation among their members could not be excelled. Mr. W. Shadforth proposed "The Ladies and Visitors," and Madame Boucherre replied. The musical items were provided by Mrs. D. Hodgson-Jones, L.R.A.M., Miss A. Simcox, and Miss G. Sewell, under the direction of Mr. John Noble, who during the evening provided the company with a humorous sketch entitled "Pharmaceutical Hot Pot." Afterwards Mr. Noble acknowledged Mr. G. A. Tocher's services to the North-Eastern members, in the form of a presentation on their behalf. The company then adjourned to another room, where dancing was enjoyed till a late hour. Mr. Norman Fox acted as M.C.

Leeds Chemists' Dinner

THE Leeds Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Retail Pharmacists' Union held the joint annual dinner on January 14 at Powelny's Restaurant, Mr. A. R. Briggs, (Horbury), chairman of the Pharmaceutical Society Branch, presiding. There was a large gathering of members of the two branches, and the chief guests were Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. A. R. Melhuish, chairman of the Executive of the R.P.U. There were also as guests Mr. J. P. Norwood, chairman of the Sheffield Branch of the Society, and Mr. N. Lander of the Huddersfield Branch. The toast to the "Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by Mr. J. Hayes, who in a humorous speech spoke in glowing and somewhat picturesque terms of Mr. Sargeant, who had been sent by Yorkshire to the Council many years ago, and was thought to be a firebrand, but turned out to be a brand of "the fire of the seer." Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, responding, spoke at length on the subject of the new by-laws, which, he said, were of paramount importance not so much to the pharmacist of to-day as to him of the future. He thought there had never been a more important step for the advancement of pharmacy since the passing of the Act in 1868. Outlining the by-laws, the speaker spoke of the raising of the standard of the Preliminary examination to close upon matriculation standard, the fact having to be borne in mind all the time that this, the wicket gate of entry to the profession, must be neither too open nor too closed. He spoke also of the impending changes in the Major. These changes had called forth the critics—the Lilliputians who scattered pebbles of criticism—but they were really talking to themselves. Nobody, he suggested, would think much about what was said by them—or, rather, what was written, for most of the criticism was in writing a good deal of rubbish to the Press under various rather transparent pseudonyms. He would not dwell on the matter; it was not a fit subject for such a festive gathering, but it reminded him of a rabbit warren, and how the rabbits bolted to their holes when a man appeared. These people also bolted quickly when they heard of the £200,000 proposal for new headquarters buildings. Two years ago, at the Leeds dinner, said Mr. Sargeant, he had ventured a forecast of what would be required of pharmacy in twenty or thirty years, and new headquarters was one of the matters he mentioned. They must not blind themselves to the fact that animal therapy was going to bring great changes. It was the function of the pharmacist, and of no one else, to direct the general pharmacological side of therapeutics, and they must have facilities and laboratories for dealing with that side of the craft. The idea of new build-

ings was not a dream or a bubble that was going to burst. It might not be an accomplished fact in the lifetime of some of those present that evening, but those who supported it would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had helped forward something essential to posterity. They might be asked: "What has posterity done for us?" They should remind the questioner and themselves of what those who founded the Society did for posterity—for the present generation of pharmacy. But for their work for posterity there would now be no Pharmaceutical Society, and probably no profession. (Applause.) Mr. H. Gilleghan proposed "The Guests." Mr. Norman Lander (Huddersfield) responded. Mr. J. P. Norwood (Sheffield) proposed a toast to the two Leeds Branches. Mr. Briggs, in responding, said, though the law had now decreed otherwise, he could see no reason why the Pharmaceutical Society should not control all the affairs necessary for the protection both of business and other interests. He noted that those branches which supported the by-law alterations were described by a trade journal as being like sheep, but he suggested to all if the parent society brought forward by-laws or anything else which needed criticising the criticising could be done and would be done by the branches. If, on the other hand, it brought forward things which warranted support it could get that support from the branches. (Applause.) Mr. J. Lancaster, proposing "The R.P.U.," said they derived great benefit from its wonderful organisation and its wide variety of activities. Mr. A. R. Melhuish, in response, dwelt on the two vital topics of education and public health, and pleaded with chemists to take a wider view of these when considering them in relation to pharmacy. In the new by-laws the continued advances and demands of medicine, of science, and of the nation had been taken into consideration. Mr. Melhuish suggested that National Health Insurance was one of the most important factors in modern pharmacy, yet they were probably only on the threshold of it. As a result of the Royal Commission, the panel system might be extended to the dependents or the wives of the present insured classes. If and when it came, it would be the biggest step that had ever occurred in the separation of prescribing and dispensing. He regretted that both the Pharmaceutical Society and the R.P.U. were subjected, not merely to sane and constructive criticism, but to captious and carping criticism. It was no more justified in the one case than in the other. Both organisations were doing their best for pharmacy in their own day and time, and also for pharmacy in the future. Musical items were contributed during the evening by Messrs. Dunwell, Armistead, Withey and Sear.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Insecticide.—An insecticide and fungicide in powder form, consisting of a mixture of nicotine, sulphur and an inert mineral powder. (F. Howles and McDougall & Yalding, Ltd. 225,996.)

Acetaldehyde.—A process of making acetaldehyde by passing acetylene in excess through dilute sulphuric acid containing a mercury catalyst. (Canadian Electro Products Co., Ltd. 208,689.)

Insecticide.—A process for the production of an insecticide and sheep dip miscible with water by extracting the latex of plants of the *Dalbergia* (derris) species, and also by precipitating the active ingredients from the latex. (I. McDougall and F. Howles. 225,250.)

Acetic Acid.—A process for the manufacture of acetic acid, acetaldehyde, or acetone consisting in passing a mixture of methane and carbon monoxide, or carbon dioxide, under pressure at a temperature of 150°–300° C. over hydrogenation catalysts. (H. Dreyfus. 226,248.)

Modern Physico-Chemistry in its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

II. Idealism and Realism

BEFORE proceeding to "material" physics, attention must be drawn to limitations imposed by imagination—the psyche or soul of each individual—since the object of natural science is to arrive at a common understanding of facts and to co-ordinate our diverse experiences. When man developed into a thinking and talkative animal he invented words to express association of ideas with certain objects—e.g., water. To one individual this may suggest wetness of rain, to another relief of thirst. A pharmacist is concerned with its solvent properties, while the chemist states that its formula is H_2O , because its molecule contains two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. Each one is quite certain that he understands what is meant by "water," yet each has his own standard of purity, because rain water, drinking water, distilled water and pure electrical conductivity water differ in chemical and physical properties. In other words, each man has drawn upon his own experience for ideas regarding water. Actually, water is a complex, incapable of precise definition, as it consists of an ever-varying mixture of a relatively few "ions" (free and "hydrated") with many molecules (simple and "associated").

WORDS SUMMARISE EXPERIENCES

Nevertheless, the varied experiences of these individuals are summed up in the word "water," and this brings us at once to the vital distinction between the real (or concrete) and the ideal (or abstract). Imagination, in dwelling upon a single property, unconsciously stresses a single fact (or maybe fancy) and leads to one-sided views, self-opinionation, and dogma, to which both the ignorant and the specialist are liable (see below). On the other hand, association of ideas based upon experimental considerations may lead to views accepted by all scientists, but for which there is no physical evidence. Avogadro's hypothesis, which states that equal volumes of gases at the same temperature and pressure contain the same number of molecules, still remains a theory, though it is the basis of the gas laws, and not doubted in principle by any scientist. Other exceedingly important theories remain on trial, the most notable being the "quantum" theory, which explains much regarding radiation and the equilibrium or "stationary" state of electron shells of atoms, but leads to two diametrically opposed ideas regarding the nature of radiant energy and its distribution in space. Physicists realise the value of the quantum theory despite this great drawback, and look forward to the time when it will fit in with the scheme of "Nature." For the test of a fundamental hypothesis is the extent to which it explains manifold experiences. It would seem that the "reality" of Nature is just a unity in which many factors are balanced; and the equilibration of energy forming its working basis will be the subject of the next article. The dualism of our ideas is due to attempts to distinguish between mind and matter, or to separate space and time, which conjointly constitute action. Change is the natural condition; fixity of ideas is the first step towards knowledge. Thus the static or standstill position is studied before motion or dynamic condition. Reality consists in a combination of both, for transformation of energy is the dominant factor in natural science, energy of position (potential) changing into energy of motion (kinetic) and vice versa.

The philosopher of ancient times debated the illusory nature of all sensory experience; and even in our more enlightened age there are many people who consider mind and matter as things quite apart. Imagination not controlled by common sense and experience has caused much controversy, but has led to little benefit to mankind. Philosophers and mathematicians are alike in not being limited by considerations of common sense; the former deal with conceptions, whether imaginary or real, the latter with pro-

positions and results therefrom, whether these apply or not. Physical science, on the other hand, does pay attention to reality, and seeks standards of reference based upon fact, experience or experiment. Unfortunately philosophy, mathematics and physics are hopelessly mixed in modern science, so that it is necessary to sort out the effects of psychology and mathematics on our fundamental views.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PHYSICO-CHEMISTRY

The science of the soul or psychology finds in physico-chemistry a real connection with materialism, for each nerve sheath possesses an electrical double layer which transmits electronic impulses or impressions to the brain (over which the layer is also continuous). Perception of light consists of reception of ether waves, while touch and smell are caused by electronic motions. Many nerves and brain parts co-operate in producing a single thought, while memory would appear to consist of impressions registered on the grey (cortical) matter of the brain, whose outermost convolutions grow deeper as its education progresses. Evolution shows that co-ordination of ideas is the latest phase in brain building. The trained thinker is receptive to other people's ideas, but keeps an open mind; it is the semi-educated person who "knows" and is dogmatic. Alcoholic stimulants, which paralyse the higher brain centres first, produce successively a less critical but brilliant flow of ideas, then mere garrulity. The scientist has to learn to reason for himself and not be swayed by sensationalism or impressionism, and, lastly, to recognise the limitations of his faculties and experimental apparatus. The eye can "see" certain ether vibrations known as light, the nerves of the skin "feel" heat rays; but both these can be damaged or destroyed by other more powerful ether vibrations of shorter wave-length (ultra-violet rays and x-rays), without being conscious of their incidence. Again, the "green" "seen" by one observer may be vastly different from that of another, while both can imagine "greens" without seeing them. To the philosopher, green is a colour-sensation, either real or imaginary; to the physicist it is only one of an innumerable series of "green" ether vibrations which can be specified with accuracy by reference to a standard wave-length (say, the green helium line, 5015.73 Ångström units). This cuts out both imagination and differences in individual vision, because even a colour-blind person could compare positions of light and shade. Thus the tendency of physical science is to replace empirical (or rule-of-thumb) comparisons with more exact scientific standards. Most of those in regular use in physics are arbitrary, even the so-called absolute or centimetre-gram-second units (dyne, erg, volt, etc.). In fact, the use of mathematical language in physical science is full of pitfalls for the beginner, because of the difficulty of knowing its precise meaning. Mathematical expressions, like words, can have shades of meaning with different types of specialists. Thus momentum (mass \times velocity, or mv) is a measure of force of motion. The mathematician assumes that mass is invariable and, that speed is uniform. Physicists know that the apparent mass increases at very high velocities, and that uniformity of motion implies an equal and opposite resistance not maintainable in practice. As with our word "water," the equation expressing the energy of motion (kinetic energy) retains its original significance, even if its form changes. The introduction of an adjective distinguishes the different kinds of water; the use of a mathematical correction indicates the physical limitation. The real difficulty of mathematical language is its half-truths—force without application, energy divorced from time, variation of "constants," all of which violate the rules of common sense. Correct mathematical conceptions extend instead of limit the basic idea; and physico-chemistry promises to develop into a universal science, because in the electron and its quantum of action (= Planck's universal constant expressing time and distance), there is a common basis for both chemistry and physics. The basic idea, whether mathematical expression or word, is alike in unifying and co-ordinating assumptions and theories.

The Revised Drug Tariff

INSURANCE COMMITTEES are now issuing to the chemists upon their lists particulars of the new drug tariff which will come into force on February 1. The revision has been carried out by the Ministry of Health in consultation with the Retail Pharmacists' Union. The notice of the consequent changes in the terms of service for chemists runs as follows:—

I am directed by the above-named Insurance Committee to inform you that as a result of discussions which have taken place between the Minister of Health and the Executive Committee of the Retail Pharmacists' Union the drug tariff will be revised in the manner indicated below as from February 1, 1925.

The Minister of Health has also decided to issue the drug tariff at quarterly, in lieu of monthly, intervals. Accordingly, a copy of the revised tariff will be forwarded to you in February and April next and thereafter at intervals of three months. The prices specified in the tariff will be subject to monthly revision, and the prices revised during those months when the tariff is not issued to you will be obtainable on application at this office.

We may remind our readers that the drug tariff is divided into four parts. Hitherto these have been:—I, Explanatory Notes; II, Table of Drug Prices; III, Scale of Dispensing Fees; IV, Ready Reckoner.

The scale of dispensing fees now appears as Part II of the tariff, and Part III has been divided into two sections: (a) Contains prices of drugs and medicines; (b) contains prices of appliances. The explanatory notes and scale of dispensing fees have generally been issued together in the form of a foolscap leaflet at the commencement of each fresh period of service. The last issue in this form was in April 1922, for the period of two years which expired on May 1, 1924. From that date the revised scale of dispensing fees has been in force. This was issued as a separate document (Form G.P. 41). The revision of the drug tariff was overshadowed during the discussions which took place early last year between the Ministry of Health and the R.P.U. The explanatory notes, Part I of the tariff, have now been revised, and are published with the letter we have quoted above as Form G.P. 47. The table of drug prices (now Part III) has always been published monthly because of the monthly revision of prices. In future this monthly revision will still be made, but the list will only be issued to chemists each quarter unless they make special application for it each month. The complete revised tariff has not yet been issued; but the form now circulated gives particulars of the changes which have been made. We may consider first the effect of the revision of the explanatory notes, in which are set out the principles on which the tariff is built up and the manner in which its provisions are to be applied in calculating the amounts due to chemists for the Insurance prescriptions they have dispensed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

There are few radical changes; many of the sixteen paragraphs into which Part I is divided embody the principles previously established, although the actual wording has been revised. These may be briefly summarised.

The methods adopted for calculating ingredient prices are now set out in three sections of paragraph 2, whereas in the notes previously in force (April 1922) they were dealt with in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4. The actual principles, however, remain unaltered. The new paragraph, "3, Basic Price," with three subsections, repeats part of the old paragraphs 2 and 4, with certain additions, to which we shall refer. Paragraphs 5 and 6 now relate to the ready reckoner, and have been consolidated from the scattered paragraphs 9-12 and 15. No. 8, referring to vehicles made from concentrated preparations, now appears as No. 9. No. 13, dealing with the price of capsules, etc., by the dozen, now becomes No. 8. No. 14, spread plasters to be priced as multiples of four square inches, becomes No. 11. No. 16, monthly revision of prices, remains unchanged. No. 17, methylated liniments, unaltered in effect, is now No. 12. There are

several new paragraphs, and some which have been modified, to which we think particular reference should be made. The first of these is paragraph 3, dealing with basic price:—

Where the words "basic price" appear in the tariff they are to be interpreted to mean:—

(1) In the case of drugs, preparations and scheduled appliances included in the tariff, the price specified in column 2 of Part IIIA, or the price specified in column 3 of Part IIIB, as the case may be;

(2) In the case of drugs, preparations and scheduled appliances not included in the tariff but included in the wholesale "net" price list or lists agreed upon between the Minister of Health and the Retail Pharmacists' Union and notified to the Insurance Committee and Pharmaceutical Committee the price specified therein; and

(3) In the case of drugs, preparations and scheduled appliances included neither in the tariff nor in the agreed list or lists, the net price chargeable to the contractor by the manufacturer or wholesaler on the first day of the month to which the prescription relates.

Hitherto prices have been obtained from either (1) the drug tariff, or (2) an agreed net wholesale list. A third source is now available. No doubt it has been found that the number of special glandular and other proprietary preparations is now so large that reference to the lists of various manufacturers is necessary before these special prescriptions can be priced. The wording of Section 3 above is not altogether satisfactory. The intention evidently is to ensure that only the current price shall be paid for articles or preparations supplied to insured persons; but the following situation may arise. A prescription for a special preparation which the chemist does not keep in stock may be issued by the doctor on January 31. The chemist orders the preparation from the maker by post, and receives it on February 2, with the invoice dated February 1. The invoice price is the current cost to the contractor, but the price to be allowed, according to the terms of service, is that chargeable on the first day of the month to which the prescription relates—i.e., January 1—and the prices charged on the two dates are not necessarily the same. This is an extreme case, but it might arise. It could be avoided by a plain statement that the basic price in all cases is the current net cost price, and is to be obtained from the following sources (where available) in the order mentioned: (1) The drug tariff; (2) the agreed net wholesale list (or lists); or, failing either of these, the invoice submitted with the prescription by the contractor or the current price quoted by the maker. An invoice that was six months old would naturally not be accepted.

Paragraph 10 deals with the ounce signs used in prescriptions. This appears to be in accordance with the practice generally followed in Insurance dispensing:—

Where the term "oz." appears in a prescription in connection with solid drugs or appliances it is to be interpreted to mean the avoirdupois ounce of 437½ grains. When used in connection with liquid drugs it is to be interpreted to mean the fluid ounce of 480 minims. The sign "ʒi" is to be interpreted to mean the apothecaries' ounce of 480 grains or minims when used in connection with solid or liquid drugs. When used in connection with appliances it is to be interpreted to mean the avoirdupois ounce of 437½ grains.

Paragraph 13 deals with medicated waters. It will be noted that in the case of camphor and chloroform waters the price to be given will be that of the B.P. preparation, and not of the "ex conc."

Prescriptions for medicaments containing the following aromatic medicated waters are to be interpreted by the chemist as indicating the water prepared from the concentrated preparation (referred to in the table of prices for drugs and preparations as "ex conc."), unless the prescription specifically indicates a contrary intention on the part of the prescriber:—

Dill water, anise water, caraway water, cinnamon water, fennel water, peppermint water, pimento water and elderflower water.

Paragraph 14.—Proprietary Preparations.—This is in accordance with proposal No. 2 put before the Ministry of Health by the Retail Pharmacists' Union on March 11, 1924 (*C. & D.*, I, 1924, p. 483). The arrangement

now decided upon, whereby original packages may be supplied, follows very closely the suggestions made in No. XIII of the series of articles on the drug tariff which we published last winter (*C. & D.*, I, 1924, p. 92).

In the case of proprietary preparations required by the prescription to be supplied without dilution or admixture and available only in packages of definite sizes, except in the case of a preparation coming within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act, a chemist shall be entitled to supply the size approximating most closely to the quantity of preparation ordered, where the quantity ordered does not correspond exactly to the quantity contained in a package. Payment for quantities of proprietary preparations other than those prescribed will be made only in those cases where the chemist forwards to the pricing office, with the appropriate prescription-form, particulars of the quantity actually supplied.

Chemists should study this paragraph carefully, so that they may understand exactly what it allows them to do. In the first place, it does not apply to any preparation which comes within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Acts. Further, it does not apply to any preparation which is an ingredient of another medicament. With these exceptions, when a practitioner prescribes a quantity of any proprietary preparation which is not the quantity put on the market as an original package by the manufacturer, the chemist may supply the nearest original package, whatever quantity that package may contain. For example, "Fellows' Syrup, 5ij.; water to 3viij." In this case the chemist may dispense only the quantity ordered, namely, 5ij. But if the following is ordered: "Fellows' Syrup, 5ij.; one teaspoonful for a dose," the smallest original package may be supplied, even though it contains three or four times the quantity specified by the prescriber. As a result of this decision, it is probable that in all cases in which proprietary tablets, pills, capsules, etc., are prescribed, the smallest original package will be dispensed. But in order to receive the correct payment, the chemist must note his action on the prescription. He will not get the value of any quantity except that prescribed, unless he asks for it. No reference is made to the question of medicine-stamp duty. We suggest that in all cases stamped packages be supplied and this fact noted on the prescription form.

Paragraph 15 deals with the term "aqua" :—

Where the term "aqua" is used in a prescription without qualification, it shall be interpreted by the chemist to mean ordinary potable water, except that the term shall be interpreted to mean distilled water (1) where the Insurance Committee, after consultation with the Panel Committee and Pharmaceutical Committee, have decided, with the approval of the Minister of Health, that the water ordinarily available is unsuitable for dispensing purposes, (2) in the case of all preparations intended for application to the eye, and (3) in cases where, in the opinion of the chemist, the use of ordinary water would result in an undesirable alteration in the character of the medicament prescribed. The use of distilled water under (3) above should be recorded by the chemist on the prescription-form.

This paragraph takes the place of the following note, which has appeared for some time in the monthly table of drug prices:—"Unless the Insurance Committee, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, otherwise decide, the term 'aqua' when used in a prescription without qualification is to be interpreted to mean ordinary water, except in cases in which dangerous incompatibility would occur." This rule has been somewhat relaxed, for it will be seen that the chemist may now exercise his discretion and use distilled water in cases in which the use of ordinary water would result in an undesirable alteration in the character of the mixture.

TABLE OF DRUG PRICES

In Part III of the tariff, forty preparations or drugs have been deleted and twenty-six have been added. For the most part, it would appear that these changes have been made with the object of substituting preparations now commonly used for those the use of which has been to a great extent discontinued. In the case of pil. coloc. co. and pil. coloc. et hyoseyam., five-grain pills have taken the place of four-grain pills.

Dried thyroid tablets and quinine tablets in several strengths have been added, as well as two varieties of hamamelin suppositories. Two alkaloids have been added—atropine and cocaine, also sacch. ust., conf. sulph., succus alii, ung. aq. rosæ B.P., ung. eucalypti and three other ointments. Among the preparations deleted are chamomile flowers, Peru balsam, senna pods, emp. calefaciens, emp. picis, mel boracis, succus bellad., succus conii, and ung. simplex.

APPLIANCES

Packets containing three and six ounces of cotton wool, boric lint and plain lint have been added to the list, also six-yard packets of unmedicated gauze. In our issue for January 26, 1924 (p. 128) we drew attention to the anomalies which existed in connection with the packets of appliances specified in the drug tariff. To a certain extent these have now been adjusted, but they still remain in the case of medicated wools and gauzes. The ready reckoner has been improved and simplified by the calculation of all "pound" prices to the nearest penny instead of the nearest halfpenny. This ready reckoner is issued as a separate document, and there can be no objection to this. If, however, it was found practicable to embody in the document to be issued to chemists at the commencement of each quarter the remaining parts of the tariff—that is, the explanatory notes and scale of fees as well as the table of drug prices—the arrangement would be an improvement which we feel sure chemists would appreciate.

Personalities

MR. ARTHUR MORTIMER, M.P.S., late of Harrogate, has been adopted as a candidate in the Central Hackney division at the forthcoming London County Council election.

At the meeting of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association at the Hotel Russell, London, on January 15, Mr. A. R. Keith was elected President. A portrait and biography of Mr. Keith appeared in the *C. & D.*, April 28, 1923, p. 584, on the occasion of his election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. We are glad to learn that Mr. Keith has quite recovered from his recent indisposition and is able to undertake the position to which he has been unanimously elected.

At the twenty-sixth installation meeting of the Edward Terry Lodge, No. 2722, held recently in London, W. Bro. John W. Royle installed his successor. Many pharmacists and others connected with the drug trade were present, including: W. Bro. Tom Batey, W. Bro. W. Mell Cooper, Bros. Alban Atkin, Donald J. Grant, A. J. Greatrex, W. C. Tarry, W. Lloyd Evans, W. B. Falding, W. R. Roberts, J. Wadsworth Barton, F. Eric Lever, Henry Grange, Harcombe Cuff, and E. D. Proudlock.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR PROFESSOR DR. C. DUISBERG, by his election as President of the "Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie," now becomes the acknowledged leader of German industry. Born in 1861, he entered the Farbenfabriken vormals Fr. Bayer & Co., on the completion of his chemical studies, at the age of 23, and has been director-general since 1912. For many years past Dr. Duisberg has been the outstanding personality in the German chemical industry, in the promotion of which he has played a very important rôle. The creation of the powerful "Association for Safeguarding the Interests of Germany's Chemical Industry," in 1904, which includes practically every chemical manufacturer, was due to his efforts. Apart from his talents as an organiser and business man, Dr. Duisberg did not neglect the scientific aspect of chemistry, particularly chemical education. "If, in spite of having lost the war and the will to destroy our enemies, the German chemical industry still maintains its paramount position in the world—one of the most important active factors in Germany's economic situation—this is largely Dr. Duisberg's work," is the semi-official tribute paid to his activities.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

KEAN.—At 17 High Street, Fort William, on January 13, the wife of R. H. Kean, chemist and druggist, of a son.

THOMAS.—At a nursing home, on January 13, the wife of H. W. Thomas, chemist and druggist (late lecturer, Glasgow School of Pharmacy), 420-422 Argyle Street, Glasgow, of a son.

WALTON.—At "Rosslyn," Gladstone Road, Broadstairs, on January 13, the wife of J. Walton, M.P.S., of a daughter.

Marriages

COOPER—LINDSEY.—At St. Mark's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on January 5, by the Rev. Canon East, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Power, Cyril Cooper, chemist and druggist (of the staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST), to Dorothy Lindsey, B.Sc.

DISHMAN—CAMPNETT.—At Trinity Wesleyan Chapel, Stockport, on January 13, by the Rev. W. R. Cox, George Alfred Cedric Dishman, M.P.S., to Nellie Campnett, 23 Menai Road, Stockport.

MATKIN—LOTHERINGTON.—At Ben Rhydding Parish Church, on January 15, Philip Matkin, chemist and druggist, to Laura Annie Crewe Lotherington, chemist and druggist.

Deaths

ANDREWS.—At Worthing, on January 10, Mr. Henry Taylor Andrews, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-four.

COOPER.—At 5 The Vineyards, Bath, on January 12, Mr. Albert Henry Cooper, retired chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Cooper, who was a native of Shepton Mallet, was in business at Bradford-on-Avon prior to purchasing the pharmacy at 7 Bridge Street, Bath, in 1890. The business, which is still known as Tylee & Cooper, was carried on by Mr. Cooper till 1913, when, on account of ill health, it was transferred to his elder son. Mr. Cooper was an ardent botanist, and in his earlier days gained the bronze medal of the Pharmaceutical Society for an herbarium. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral took place at Bradford-on-Avon on January 15. Among those present were Mr. Frank E. Cooper (son), managing director of Lewis Wing, Ltd., chemists, Weston-super-Mare; and Messrs. Broad and Christopher, representing the Bath and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. The numerous floral tributes included wreaths from the Branch and from Mr. F. R. Stent, chemist and druggist.

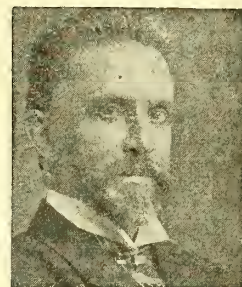
CROWDEN.—At 12 Kilmaurs Road, Edinburgh, on January 16, Clementina Scott, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. S. G. Crowden, chemist and druggist (representative of The British Drug Houses, Ltd.).

HENDERSON.—At 83 Window Lane, Garston, Liverpool, on January 15, Mr. Andrew Henderson, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-three. Mr. Henderson, who was a native of Perth, carried on business in Blackpool prior to removing to Garston eighteen years ago. He was widely known and respected in the Liverpool district. Two sons and three daughters survive him.

JOHNSTONE.—Recently, Mr. Thomas Johnstone, Ph.C., Dunedin, New Zealand. Mr. Johnstone was educated and apprenticed in Belfast. After his apprenticeship (which he served in the pharmacy of J. & J. Haslett, Ltd.), he had further experience with the late Mr. J. C. C. Payne, Ph.C., Belfast, and at Butler's Medical Hall, Dublin. Mr. Johnstone passed the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in 1883, and emigrated to New Zealand two years later.

MILLER.—At Lower Eanam, Blackburn, recently, Mr. John Miller (Millers Golden Medal Drop Co.), aged eighty-six.

WALKER.—At his residence, Ettrick Bank, Melfort Avenue, Dumbreck, Glasgow, recently, Mr. John Walker, J.P., late of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Ltd. Mr. Walker, who was a native of Melrose, was associated with the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company for more than forty years. At the Glasgow meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1897 he acted as treasurer to the Local Committee: the portrait we reproduce dates from that period. Mr. Walker retired five years ago.



MR. J. WALKER, J.P.

WALLWORK.—At Tyldesley, on January 15, Mr. Joseph Wallwork, Ph.C., aged eighty-five. Mr. Wallwork celebrated the diamond jubilee of his entry into the drug trade in 1920. He passed the Major examination in 1866, and was eventually joined in business by two sons, Mr. H. A. Wallwork and Mr. C. S. Wallwork, who qualified in 1896 and 1910 respectively. Mr. Wallwork, senior, was a member of Tyldesley District Council for nine years, and also held office as churchwarden.

WHITFIELD.—At Sunderland, on January 1, Mr. Allison Whitfield, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one.

WILSON.—At Dorking, on January 10, Mr. James Beetham Wilson, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged sixty-two. Mr. Wilson, who was at one time an assistant with Dr. G. Claridge Druce, Ph.C., Oxford, when he was in business, commenced on his own account at Dorking in 1899. He came into prominence during the European war by cultivating belladonna on a considerable scale: the enterprise excited interest in the daily Press, and in an illustrated article in our Summer Issue of 1916 (p. 773) Mr. Wilson gave particulars of the crop. He had commenced sowing so early as August 1914; and the details given, together with the conclusions arrived at, furnished valuable information for chemists who had undertaken or were likely to undertake a similar task. Later in the same year we were able to announce that Mr. Wilson had dispatched 1,000 packets of belladonna seed to correspondents in distant parts of the world. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Surrey in 1917.

Wills

MR. EDWARD WILLIAMS WYNNE, chemist and druggist, 7 Pier Street, Aberystwyth, who died on November 21, left estate of the gross value of £2,064 5s., with net personalty £1,416 19s. 9d.

MR. FREDERICK BAYLEY PIKE, Hengistbury, Carew Road, Wallington, of Gridley & Co., isinglass importers and merchants, 9 Duke Street, London, S.E., who died on November 23, left estate of the gross value of £2,858 7s. 6d., with net personalty £1,149 19s. 7d.

MR. ROBERT CARSON, chemist and druggist, 24 Parkfield Avenue, Bradford Moor, formerly of 316 Killinghall Road, Bradford, who died on November 13, left estate of the gross value of £4,776 19s. 2d., with net personalty £3,208 8s. 3d. Probate of the will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Sarah Carson; his sons, R. W. Carson, Eccleshill, chemist, and H. R. Carson, Bradford, chemist; and W. Chapman.

"NINE DEFECTS."—Addressing the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association recently, Mr. C. H. A. Stone said that indifferent attention to telephone calls was one of nine defects which business firms had to remedy in "spring-cleaning" the sales organisation. The others included inattention to postal inquiries, delay in answering complaints, untactfulness in correspondence, neglect of instructions attached to orders, omission to take note of information about customers supplied by travellers, and unsuitable "form-letters."

Trade Notes

SOLID WATER-GLASS.—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, advertised in the *C. & D.* last week liquid and solid water-glass for egg preserving. The price of the solid water-glass should have been stated as 2s. 9d. a dozen wholesale, *not* retail.

G. O. SEIDLITZ POWDERS.—Greenwich Lemonade Co., 11 John Penn Street, London, S.E.13, have issued a new window bill advertising G.O. seidlitz powders. It calls attention to the fact that the powders are flavoured and sweetened. Any chemist who sends a postcard request will receive two of these bills.

GIBBS' TOILET PREPARATIONS.—A prominent announcement is made in this issue of the 1925 advertising campaign which is being carried out by D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., City Soap Works, London, E.1. The *C. & D.* advertisement asks that chemists will associate their pharmacies with the campaign.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZORS.—Special New Year offers are made in our advertisement pages by the Durham-Duplex Razor Co., Ltd., 41 Eyre Lane, Sheffield. The offers, which hold good for January and February, consist of combination parcels of safety razors and blades at reduced price. The fact that chemists are becoming more and more recognised as dealers in high-class safety razors should be borne in mind and advantage taken of special offers of saleable stock.

P. D. & Co.'s List.—We have received a copy of the new price list for 1925-6 of Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing chemists, Beak Street, Regent Street, London, W.1. It is a well-produced list in a cheerful red cover, systematically arranged in sections and provided with a comprehensive index, so that any article can be turned up in a few seconds. The list is being sent to chemists, and those who have not received a copy should write for one, as it forms a valuable reference list of the firm's products.

HOUGHTON'S RADIO INDEX.—Houghtons, Ltd., Ensign House, 88-89 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, have issued a useful Radio Index of Goods, which they sell for wireless work. It is a trade list and forms an index to the previously published Radio catalogues. It is an alphabetical list of every class of goods, and gives the selling price and trade discount of each item. There is also a reference to the main catalogue, which can be referred to for fuller details. The convenience of the index will be appreciated by dealers. It is to be published every six months.

"VETERINARY REMEDIES."—Under this title The British Drug Houses, Ltd., wholesale druggists, 16-30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, issue an illustrated price list of veterinary remedies which our readers will find interesting and useful. It contains a complete series of packed remedies for animals with definite information as to the composition of the articles. There are useful pages of formulas for dog pills and horse balls. Copies are being sent to the company's customers, and other chemists who desire to have one should send a postcard request.

FLETCHERS' SPIRIT REBATE STOCK BOOK.—Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Holloway, have brought out a seventh edition of their spirit rebate stock book, which has been so much appreciated by chemists. A new feature is the printing of the latest Statutory Rules and Orders, including a new regulation whereby the claim may be made in the event of a reduction in the duty. Whether this indicates a possible reduction or some other method of granting what the legislature set out to give to chemists—complete immunity from the incidence of the super-duties imposed on potable spirits—is not known. One firm of rectifiers has repeatedly taken up a large number of copies of this publication. The cost of the book is 1s. 6d., post free.

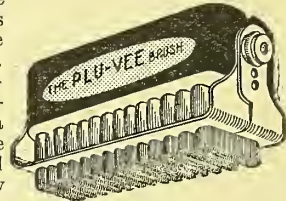
MORUETTE COD-LIVER OIL TABLETS.—It is known now that the activity of cod-liver oil as a restorative tonic does not reside entirely in the fatty portion, but can be concentrated into an extractive of the oil. Taking advantage of this advance in knowledge, Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd.,

manufacturing chemists, Brighton, have produced Moruette cod-liver oil tablets, containing fat-soluble vitamin A, alkaloids of the leucomaine class, cholesterol and lipochrome bodies with the phosphorus, bromine and codine, long since recognised in the oil. As chocolate-coated tablets these are sold for use in wasting diseases and in convalescence following bronchitis and similar exhausting affections. As a source of vitamin the tablets can also be taken by the healthy who wish to fortify themselves against winter weather risks.

THE BRITISH OPTICAL ALMANAC.—Issued by the "Optician and Scientific Instrument Maker," 173-5 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, "The British Optical Almanac and Opticians' Diary" gives full particulars of the examinations of the Spectacle Makers' Company and the names and addresses of holders of diplomas. A list of members of the Society of Chemist-Opticians, the National Association of Opticians, the Fellows of the Association of the College of Optics, the Association of Wholesale and Manufacturing Opticians, and the names and trade addresses of manufacturers and wholesalers are also given. In addition to the diary pages, which are specially ruled for appointments, is a number of useful tables referring to prismatic conversion (Swaine), Whitwell Best-form lenses, the Optical Society's standards, and three-figure logarithms.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR RELIC.—At the exhibition room of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Wigmore Street, London, W., there is now being shown an interesting relic of the South African War, which occurred a quarter of a century ago. This is a medicine case which was specially designed by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome and formed part of the medical equipment of the American Ladies' Hospital ship "Maine," the entire medical equipment of which was provided by his firm. The case is made of oak covered with Carthaginian cow-hide, tooled by hand, with designs representing in allegory the alliance of Great Britain and America in the succour of the wounded. This beautiful cabinet contains a number of smaller cases fitted with "Tabloid" and "Soloid" products and is in itself a compact and complete dispensary.

PLU-VEE NAIL BRUSH.—The Page-Coyne Co., Campo Chambers, Campo Lane, Sheffield, have hit upon an idea for enlarging the life of a nail brush. This is embodied in the Plu-vee brush, illustrated here. The bristles are of exceptional length and are supported near the end by a nickel silver guard. The slots in this "guard" hold the bristles in closely packed rows, so that even when the brush has been soaked in water for a long period, it retains its stiffness. In use the bristles wear evenly, so avoiding the common fault with the ordinary nail brush, and when it is required, they may be trimmed off smoothly, and the "guard" moved to the next position. This can be done four times, virtually giving the brush five lives. The same "guard" may be used on a replacement brush, the retail price of which is 1s.; the complete nail brush and guard sells at 2s. 6d.



Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

- | | |
|---|---|
| J/171. Acrophone tablets | G/171. "Loosepack" face powder with celluloid sifter |
| W/191. Amrutanjah (London supply) | G/171. Neu-vita rubber massage cup |
| S/171. Asarabacca snuff | M/91. Paragon truss |
| B/201. Lazurine Copper Sulphate | F/61. Standard Pharmaceutical Co., makers of Cream Minerva (ad-dress) |
| B/191. Leather disc interchangeable instep arch supports (not Scholl's) | A/131. Vacarben charcoal tablets (London supply) |
| H/71. Michael's improved powder divider | |

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Bill

(Northern Ireland) is a portentous document, and, if it becomes law, will be a happy hunting ground for all branches of the legal profession. I cannot pretend to understand all its provisions, or even to have read it very carefully throughout. Life is short, and the Bill is long—a good deal longer, I venture to say, than it need be—and one must be a lawyer (and possibly an Irishman) to appreciate, or even to see the necessity for, a good deal of it. This meticulous provision for every detail or conceivable contingency is pretty certain to give rise to more trouble than it will prevent; it is, in fact, a going out to meet trouble; and, after all, it leaves loopholes for misunderstanding as well as creating occasions of offence. It would be easy to point out instances, but that may be left for those who are more directly concerned than I. Of course, the Bill is couched in the legal jargon usual in such instruments—the un-English use of “admixture” in the poisons schedule is an instance that happens to catch my eye—and, equally, of course, it has many obvious good points. It appears to forbid the use of the word “pharmacy” as a description of his shop by anybody but a pharmacist, a fatal omission in our Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and it provides for the retention of the assistant's qualification.

One Thing

I noticed is that a slight alteration has been made in the saving clause (16) regarding the making and selling of patent medicines. This seems to correspond with Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and doubtless with a similar section in the Irish Acts, in which the rights of makers and dealers in patent medicines which would otherwise be affected by the preceding sections is reserved. A legal decision many years ago decided that “patent” medicines were really medicines prepared under letters patent which were in force, and it followed that very few, if any, of these exist. But in the Irish Bill the words “or proprietary” has been slipped in after the word patent, a slight alteration which in my view makes a vast difference and much extends the scope of the exemption.

The Dental Board

was extremely ill-advised to proceed against Mr. Lonnon, though that gentleman was not only technically in the wrong but is evidently habitually careless of legal distinctions which nobody ought to expect to be allowed to ignore with impunity. There is “no such a person” as an “unregistered chemist,” and by so styling himself, or allowing his counsel so to style him, Mr. Lonnon did his best to deprive himself of the sympathy to which he might otherwise have been entitled had the action of the Dental Board been upheld. The Board, however, put itself still more in the wrong by the declaration that “the convenience of the public had nothing to do with the matter”—a really suicidal thing to say, for, using the word in the largest sense, it is the convenience of the public alone that justifies the Dentists Act.

It is Officially Denied

that university graduates will be “admitted to the Register and automatically become pharmaceutical chemists.” So far as admission to the Register is concerned, I said nothing to this effect, and what I said of becoming pharmaceutical chemists was not an “inference,” but merely a repetition of what Mr. Parry was reported to have said in answer to a question at the Thames Valley meeting. Is this also denied?

The Difference

between a co-operative society and a trading trust is practically so small that I do not wonder Mr. Collier fails to see it. I am not a member of any co-operative society, yet I have on occasion dealt, as a customer, with several, and though I have usually been asked, apparently as a mere matter of form, for my

number, this has always been when the transaction was over, and no attempt whatever has been made, in any case, to verify the number given. Nor has the question always been asked or answered when asked. There are, indeed, co-operative societies, so-called, which make no pretence of serving only members, but frankly cater for all and sundry who care to trade with them. These non-members do not, of course, receive any dividend on their purchases, but in other respects they are served on precisely the same terms as members. Members certainly get a profit from trade with them, and there is no doubt that this is a considerable part of the trade the societies do.

Borax

is a name of somewhat dubious origin. The Arabs called natron *borag*, and this has been supposed to come from their verb *baraga*, to glisten, but the latest theory is that our “borax” is a form of the Persian *burak*, borax. It appears first in the Romanic languages, says the Oxford English Dictionary, about the ninth century. Borax came to us, as you say in your Compendium, from Tibet, via Calcutta, and was identified by our writers of medical works with the “Santerna” of Pliny, found “as a liquor in pits.” The “native (says Alleyne) is only the Chrysocolla or Tincal, calcined, dissolved, and crystallized.” The best kind was known as borax Veneta, Venetian borax, being purified at Venice, but the same process was afterwards practised in Holland. There were also factitious boraxes in use, one said to have been prepared from nitre and sal ammoniac, or, according to Alleyne, from nitre and urine, but these were not in favour. The chief use of borax in medicine was then as a provoker of the menses and to help delivery in childbirth. There is, however, in Chaucer a use referred to which I have not found, so far as I remember, mentioned elsewhere. He says of his Sompnour (summoner), who was a man of a gross habit of body:—

Ther nas quycksilver, litarge, ne brimstone,
Boras, ceruse, ne oille of tartre noon.
Ne oyement that wolde clense and byte,
That him might helpen of his whelkes white,

the “whelkes” being the blotches on his face.

Borneo,

as I believe I argued years ago, before the *C. & D.* Compendium came into being, appears to have been down to Lemery's time commonly accepted as the chief source of our camphor, and the descriptions given by Lemery himself, and other writers of about the same time, of the mode in which it is produced are applicable only to that variety. Old travellers speak to the same effect. The earliest I happen to have read who mentions Chinese camphor as an article of commerce, Smith, a London merchant, who wrote his account in 1583, says “that which is compound comes from China, but the best from Borneo.” Mandelslo, though he travelled in China, mentions only Borneo camphor. He wrote in 1639. Garcia de Orta, however, (quoted in “Pharmacographia”), tells us that only Chinese camphor was exported to Europe in 1563. Kaempfer (1693) probably explains what really was the case when he says that the Dutch carried camphor from Borneo to Japan, and on their homeward voyage brought us Japan camphor. Borneo, however, was the traditional home of camphor. Thus Camoens:—“Borneo here extends her ample breast, by Nature's hand in groves of camphor drest.”

“British Brandy,”

I am afraid, is not the only one that is not manufactured from the fermented juice of the grape only. Mr. Barker, who was for many years a commercial traveller in France, in one of his entertaining books of travel in that country, has some illuminating remarks on this subject. It is many years since I read him, and I cannot give particulars, but he says something to the effect that more foreign spirit—chiefly, I believe, a low class of whisky—is imported into the Champagne district of France than the local consumption of it as a beverage accounts for, and more brandy exported than the grape crop could possibly produce.

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Editorial Articles

The Gold Standard

THE appreciation of the pound sterling in relation to the United States dollar, the fact also that the embargo on the export of gold from this country expires at the end of the year, and the visit of the governor of the Bank of England to the governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank have all tended to give the general impression and hope that we are on the verge of a return to a gold standard. Examining the various factors that have a bearing on the situation, we find that the appreciation of the pound sterling during the year just closed has been due to a natural return of confidence in business circles owing to a clearer view of European affairs and a more settled basis than has been evident, so far, since the war. The pound sterling in the opening days of 1924 stood at 17s. 7½d. and reached 19s. 5d. in the last days of December—or within 3 per cent. of parity—and the latter stages of the rise were, no doubt, hastened by a certain amount of speculation on the part of those who foresaw in the near future a return to a gold standard. Slight fluctuations take place which is only natural, but there are so many influences at work affecting exchange that it is impossible to account for the slight variations of which speculation is only one. Probably the main reason for the recent steady rise is due to the credits granted by America to Europe (approximately £20,000,000 to Germany alone), and to fulfil these she has exported a large amount of gold, and she holds, of course, by far the largest stock of monetary gold in the world, which is more or less a drug on the market. America is, therefore, naturally anxious for Europe to get back to a gold standard; for one thing, it would prevent the depreciation of the metal which has taken place in recent years, and make the gold standard safe for herself. If these loans to Europe have been one of the main causes, then the value of sterling is hardly likely to be maintained at its present high level until such time as we can increase our exports. During 1924 our imports were £330,000,000 over and above our exports, and although this amount is about balanced by our invisible exports, such as income from overseas investments, freights, etc., our excess of imports was considerably greater than in 1923, and unless

we can reduce this margin very considerably high bank rates would result in our endeavours to keep down our gold exports to pay for the deficit. The embargo on the export of gold expires at the end of this year, and it will have to be decided long before then whether or not this has to be renewed. The Union Government of South Africa have decided to return to the gold standard in June, and it is rather expected in financial circles that Great Britain will follow suit, together with other European countries whose currencies stand at a premium on the dollar (Holland, Switzerland, etc.). But are we yet in a position to do so? We should be entirely dependent for a while upon the United States, and although the banks there would be serving their own interests in supporting us in every way, and in case of need perhaps holding a reserve over there to be available for the support of the pound, can we be sure of the support of the politician of that country? Some of these are notoriously anti-British. It must be remembered that an embargo on the export of gold by the United States would have very serious effects yet awhile on European credit, and would involve high bank rates here as a corrective measure to protect our supplies of gold. The abolition of the embargo here would doubtless induce a flow of gold to this country, but as our Treasury note issue is only backed by $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of gold at present, the Cabinet might consider it advisable to put a large portion of the first arrivals to a reserve, and so defer, for a while, the full benefits to our credit. The question may also be asked if we are acting in our best interests in doing anything to bring gold into greater demand, and thus make more valuable the commodity in which we have to pay the American debt? Perhaps a renewal of the embargo on the export of gold and the postponement of a return to the gold standard for a further period would be a safer solution to a state of affairs which we are anxious to see effective at the earliest opportunity, compatible with safety, as it will naturally lead to a greater permanent stability in exchanges and so a safer basis for the international dealings and an increase of international trade.

The Outlook in Arsenic

SOMEWHAT more hopeful comment has been aroused lately as to the future of arsenic, chiefly relating to prospective American needs. Since the position was dealt with in our issue of November 29 last (p. 788), when the view was expressed that a further decline seemed inevitable, the market for white Cornish powder depreciated again to the extent of about £3 to £4 per ton, with the terms at the close of December ranging from about £33 to £34, delivered London, or £31 to £32 free on truck at the mines. Within the last few weeks the tendency of prices has been very irregular, but there is no doubt that some of the Cornish producers, whose output in the course of 1924 was apparently increased in connection with tin-mining, were more disposed to lighten their accumulations at cut prices, due to fears of Japanese competition. This competition, in face of the continued absence of any large American demand, owing to the congestion of surplus supplies of imported arsenic in America, undoubtedly tended to accentuate the depression. Sales of Japanese white arsenic were made a month or so ago at £28 per ton c.i.f., and perhaps even at less, and the American quotation fell to slightly under 6½ cents per lb. delivered New York for imported material. The larger domestic producers were holding out generally for terms at above that figure, and obviously found it impossible to sell. A few weeks ago the total American surplus stocks was still heavy, having been estimated at about 10,000 short tons, in addition to 8,000 tons of calcium arsenate.

This adverse statistical position, coupled with the very uncertain outlook as to requirements in insecticides in the first half of 1924, seems destined to discourage American manufacturers and importers in placing new orders for white arsenic. On the other hand, the reports of curtailed production at various sources have excited some little attention and cannot be altogether ignored, inasmuch as the price is now very considerably lower than it was at this period for over four years, although standing at a few pounds a ton over the extreme low point recorded at one period in 1922 under almost similar conditions. At that time Cornish powder delivered London dipped to £30 per ton, but in the following year fluctuated to as high as £75. The following were the approximate quotations of white Cornish delivered at this end at the beginning of each quarter for a year or so past:—

1924—January 1, £69	1924—October 1, £43 to £44
April 1, £65	1925—January 1, £33 to £34
July 1, £46	

The fall on the year, representing as much as £35 to £36 per ton, which is equal to about 51 per cent., has been very drastic indeed, and there seems to be an idea in certain quarters that the market has been touching the bottom and that in the event of any notable revival of American buying, say within the next few months, purchases effected at about the current level of prices should not prove unprofitable, despite the still idle state of the market. In our weekly Trade Report mention was made some time ago of a very heavy increase in the Japanese production for 1923 to as much as 4,000 tons, which is quite possible, although no reliable information, so far, has come into our possession. The Japanese production, which was quite insignificant before the war, has grown substantially of late years, and has certainly been a depressing factor, due to the much reduced transatlantic trade requirements in the past year. The fact, however, that Japanese producers are now holding for prices considerably above the lowest recorded recently, and asking upward of £30 c.i.f. for forward shipment, has at least placed the Cornish product on a more workable basis at about £32 f.o.r. at the mines. The aspect of the market is viewed in a somewhat more hopeful light, although anything like a more definite tendency towards improvement may be deferred for some time yet. Certain American reports from fairly reliable sources came to hand recently suggesting that there is a possibility, if not a probability, of a much better outlet for the use of insecticides over the next spring period. This, of course, hinges largely on weather conditions within the next few months. It was stated that the autumn in the cotton areas was exceedingly wet, and favoured considerably the propagation of the boll worm. Unless, therefore, the winter proves severely cold and the spring abnormally dry, similar to what was experienced in 1923, it is very probable that the cotton-belt will be confronted with a sharp attack of that insect. Similar apprehension has been aroused among potato growers in regard to the Colorado beetle. Expectations in that respect, so far as the outlet for insecticides is concerned, are purely a matter of guesswork. It must be kept in mind also that the arsenic market is still overstocked, and that some time must elapse before old accumulations have been absorbed by trade buyers, or at least reduced to less unwieldy dimensions.

THE WIDER OUTLOOK.—Addressing the conference of educational associations held in London recently, Major Knowles (education director, Boots Pure Drug Co.) asked that children should be taught that to manufacture, distribute, and trade was not merely a matter of making money, but a service to the country, calling for team work.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on January 13. Mr. Richard Blair (President) occupied the chair. The following members of the Council were also present: Mr. G. A. McLean Lee (Vice-President), Mr. D. M. Watson (hon. treasurer), Dr. A. J. Barnes, Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Messrs. Victor E. Hanna, Wm. J. Hardy, R. E. Campbell, James McCormack, and Patrick Brooke Kelly.

The REGISTRAR (Mr. A. T. Ferrall) submitted a letter from Mr. Fred. Storey, Belfast, who regretted his absence, and hoping to be well enough to attend next month. Mr. Nugent also apologised for his non-attendance. The Registrar submitted a greeting from the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, for which the President expressed their thanks.

LETTER FROM THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

The REGISTRAR submitted a letter from the Ministry of Justice, acknowledging receipt of a letter conveying the observations of the Council in regard to the use of Indian hemp in Ireland.

DEATH OF ASSOCIATE DRUGGIST

The REGISTRAR submitted a letter from Miss A. MacGavock, of Glenarm, co. Antrim, reporting the death of Mrs. A. MacGavock, associate druggist.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following wrote notifying changes in their addresses:—

Mr. H. J. Sumner, Ph.C., to 61 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin; Mr. P. J. Killacky, Ph.C., to 1 Lincoln Place, Dublin; Mr. Francis S. Meagher, Ph.C., to 2 Clyde Road, Dublin; Mr. John Rooke, Ph.C., to 51 Jesmond Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex, England; Mr. A. C. J. Austin, Ph.C., to 1 Goldsmith Terrace, Bray, co. Wicklow; Mr. Joseph S. Finegan, Ph.C., to Finegan's Pharmacy, 120 Royal Avenue, Belfast; Mr. W. H. Campbell, R.D., to c/o Messrs. Comett & Co., Ltd., Glenvale Medical Hall, 13 Woodvale Road, Belfast; Mr. Robert James Black, R.D., to 27 Rosevale Street, Belfast; and Mr. Robert Tweed, R.D., to 27 Rosevale Street, Belfast.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The following, who submitted certificates from other bodies, were admitted to Preliminary registration:—

Miss Sarah Jane Kyle, Fivemiletown, co. Tyrone; Mr. Wm. E. B. Kay, Rotheray, Baldoyle Road, Sutton, co. Dublin; Mr. Robert Henderson, Littleville, Newtown Road, Clones, co. Monaghan; Mr. Michael Bree, McHugh's Medical Hall, Kildare; Mr. Thomas Bennie McMahon, 6 Moyola Terrace, Ennis Road, Limerick; and Mr. Peter Green, Belcoo, co. Fermanagh.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Reports from the following Committees were received and adopted: The Law Committee, the Certificates Committee, the House Committee, the School Committee, and the Declarations Committee.

A NORTHERN CERTIFICATE

The Law Committee recommended that the Secondary School Certificate of Northern Ireland be accepted in lieu of the Society's Preliminary examination, provided that it showed that the candidate had passed in Latin in addition to the other subjects. The Council adopted the recommendation.

Mr. HARDY: That is putting that examination on the same footing as the old Intermediate.

Mr. WATSON: It is an infinitely better examination than the old Intermediate.

REPORTS OF DEATHS

The REGISTRAR submitted reports regarding the deaths of Mr. James J. Bolger, Ph.C., Carlow; Mr. Thomas Johnston, Ph.C., Lisburn; Dr. J. F. Stevenson, Ph.C., Ardishaig, N.B.; and Mr. Richard Sunner, Ph.C., Cork.

The President said that Mr. Sunner had been a member of the Council. He was a great authority on

the x-rays, perhaps the finest in Ireland; and they could attribute his death to some extent to the operations in connection with the work.

ELECTION AND NOMINATIONS

Mr. John Coffey, Ph.C., Coolshanagh House, Monaghan, was elected a member of the Society. Mr. Robert McMullen, Ph.C., 151 Lisburn Road, Belfast; Mr. Richard Hamilton, Ph.C., Raphoe, co. Donegal; Mr. Charles Henry Fielding, Ph.C., "Rocklawn," Douglas Road, Cork; Mr. M. J. Keating, Ph.C., The Medical Hall, Main Street, Ballaghaderin; and Mr. F. T. Parker, Ph.C., 17 Rathgar Road, Dublin, were nominated for membership.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the results of the recent Pharmaceutical License examination: Charles Aloysius Quinn, Dublin, passed with honours. The following also passed:—Louis Elliman, Dublin; Louis McHenry, Enniskillen; Margaret Mary Johnston, Curry, co. Sligo; Annie Patricia McCarthy, Monkstown, co. Cork; Patrick Stephen Kelly, Glanworth, co. Cork; (Joseph Hughes, Wexford;—John Edward O'Donnell, Dublin); John Bernard Cronin, Dublin; Antony Francis Roche, Dublin; Patrick Joseph Lawlor, Monasterevan; Mary Whelan, Mohill. Thirteen candidates were rejected.

"The Finger Writes,"

by E Norman Torry (T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 7s. 6d.), an addition to the "First Novel Library," will have a special interest for our readers as the work of one of the craft. Mr. Torry, who entered the trade as an apprentice of the late Mr. J. H. Spencer, Chester, and has served in succession as assistant to Mr. P. S. Knight, Harlesden, N.W., Mr. J. Forrester, Cleethorpes, and the late Mr. T. B. Davies, Rock Ferry, has been for many years a representative of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, and his many friends in the trade will be glad to welcome him in this new rôle. Though a "first novel," this story is not, however, quite new, having already appeared as a serial in one of the Harmsworth magazines, where it excited such interest that we understand inquiries have been made for the film rights. Mr. Torry writes with a full pen and has the narrative gift; his story would go well on "the movies"; even in cold print it has carried us along from start to finish without a break. It would not be fair to disclose the plot, but we may say that it is a story of adventure, though not lacking in the "love interest" (upon which indeed it turns), and that much of the action takes place in South Africa, where a rising of the Matabele complicates a situation already exciting enough. One has not time to criticise while actually following

THE ADVENTURES OF THE HEROINE

and her *preux chevalier*, though signs of immaturity in the presentment of character and the shifting of scenery are not wanting; but on reflection one is inclined to question whether such a girl as Nan would have acted as she did, or could have been so completely deceived as to the character of the coarse brute Van Rhun. We cannot say that such delusions are impossible, but it requires a very well practised hand to make them quite credible in fiction. The broad lines of Mr. Torry's characters are well drawn, but the finer shades which distinguish living persons from mere types are somewhat lacking. His geese are all swans, and his villains are all villains in grain. This is what makes us doubt the obsession of the heroine, and tends to weaken our sympathy with her. She certainly had no right to blame fate for her misfortunes, which were the inevitable result of her own foolishness. Mr. Torry, however, writes as a fatalist. "The moving finger" not only gives its title to his book, but is referred to frequently by the characters in the story in explanation of their conduct, and sometimes as an excuse for it. A word of praise is due to the publishers for its get-up.

"In the Days of my Youth and Afterwards"

Sir Richard Winfrey on his Record in the
Pharmaceutical World

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IV—NINETEEN YEARS AT WESTMINSTER

(Concluded from p. 93)

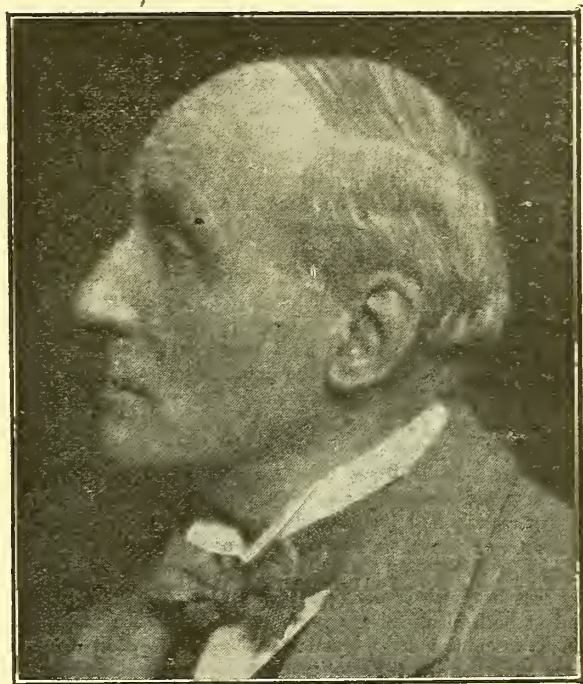
BEFORE I give a brief sketch of my nineteen years in Parliament, I ought perhaps to say that in 1897, just before marriage, I purchased the control of the "Peterborough Advertiser," an old-established weekly at Peterborough, and removed from Spalding to that city. Three years later I purchased the Liberal paper at Bury St. Edmunds, and also became managing director of the Northants Printing Co., at Kettering, where we publish an evening paper and four weeklies. So I was in control at four newspaper offices—Peterborough, Lynn, Bury and Kettering—where, altogether, we publish twelve newspapers—one evening and eleven weeklies. During my nineteen years at Westminster I have hardly missed a week (except during the two years I was a member of the Government) in contributing a column of "Observations" from the House of Commons, which have been widely read, and, I believe, appreciated.

LINCOLNSHIRE SMALL HOLDINGS ASSOCIATION

Now I must come to deal with my Parliamentary career, and, first, I must record that immediately on the formation of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's Government, in 1906, I was most fortunate in that Lord Carrington (now the Marquis of Lincolnshire) was kind enough to appoint me his Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid). This congenial post I held for four years, which not only gave me an intimate knowledge of the work and methods of the Board of Agriculture, but, as I will show, was most helpful in many other ways. It may be wondered how it was Lord Lincolnshire gave me this appointment, and I will explain. For that purpose I must go back to my early days at Spalding, because one thing led to another. I have already mentioned that as an ardent land reformer I had from the first championed the rights of the working men to have allotments and small holdings; so when the Holland (Lincs) County Council, of which I was a member, were called upon to put the Tory Small Holdings Act of 1892 in operation I was elected to be the chairman of the Committee. This Act was a purely permissive one—it had no compulsory powers behind it; and Lord Lincolnshire was the only local landowner who would voluntarily lease or sell us land for allotments and small holdings. This is how I first came to know him. Afterwards, when the County Council moved too slowly for some of us, I formed a Lincolnshire Small Holdings Association for the purpose of leasing a thousand acres of additional land from his lordship; that was in 1897. It was considered a very bold venture at the time; but, I am happy to say, we are *still in possession of that land*, and after a period of twenty-seven years with 260 tenants of these small holdings we can boast that we have lived to see several go to larger farms, and several retire on a competency and hand over their holdings to their sons, whilst during all that period, with a rent roll of £3,000 a year, we have not lost one-half per cent. of our rents.

I could write at great length upon the fight for the land in South Lincolnshire; but suffice it here to say that, when I started the movement about 1890 in the nineteen parishes around Spalding, there was less than 200 acres of land in allotments; to-day, in these same

parishes, there is at least 10,000 acres under allotments and small holding cultivation. It was that good Liberal landowner, Lord Lincolnshire, my respected chief at the Board of Agriculture, who gave us the start, and has backed us all the way through. My readers will now see what a fortunate thing it was for me at the beginning of my Parliamentary career to be so closely associated with such an enlightened and progressive member of a Liberal cabinet. It brought me into touch with the Prime Minister himself, and he required no persuasion to put the land question in the forefront of his Liberal policy. The result was the Parliamentary draftsman at the Board of Agriculture was instructed to at once prepare a comprehensive Small Holdings Bill (based on the experience we had gained of the failure of the Tory Act of 1892), giving public authorities compulsory powers, where necessary, to either buy or lease land for the purpose. It was upon this Bill that I made my maiden



SIR RICHARD WINFREY
Portrait taken in 1923

speech in the House of Commons early in the session of 1907; and as I was speaking on a subject to which I had devoted several years of my public life, I think I succeeded in catching the *Ear of the House* (to use a parliamentary expression). Anyway, the Prime Minister sent for me and warmly congratulated me on my speech, and asked me to dine with him in Downing Street! The late Lord Harcourt (Lulu Harcourt as he was then) was in charge of the Bill in Committee, and it fell to my lot to act as his lieutenant. The House of Lords made some minor alterations, not for the better, but the Bill, substantially as it was first drawn up, was placed on the statute book at the close of the session. Under its provisions the county councils for the next seven years up to the beginning of the war secured many thousands of acres throughout agricultural England. That, I must say, was legislatively the best Parliament I sat in (from 1906 to 1910), and would have been better but for the action of the Upper Chamber. It was during that time

I was asked by the Pharmaceutical Society to help them with the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, introduced on the initiative of the Privy Council. I was only too glad to do so, and it brought me in touch once again after a lapse of twenty years with several of my old friends who had, in the meanwhile, become members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. I had the pleasure of lunching with the Council on several occasions to discuss their attitude towards the Bill, and the methods to be adopted in meeting the opposition which arose. My memory is not very clear now as to all the details of the Bill; but I know I spoke in support of the second reading, and then before the Bill got to Committee we discovered that Mr. (now Sir) Jesse Boot was very active in lobbying against the Bill. Being an invalid, he was wheeled in his chair every afternoon into the strangers' smoke room on the terrace. Then one of his friends, a member of Parliament (who also was a friend of mine), used to bring M.P.'s downstairs to hear Sir Jesse's story of how this Pharmacy Bill would adversely affect his multiple businesses. This went on for several days—I think I might say several weeks; and it became evident that if the Bill was to become law some compromise would have to be made, and eventually it was made. The main bone of contention, of course, was that the title "chemist and druggist" or "pharmacist" should not be used by a company, and in the end the compromise arrived at was that in any business of a corporate body, firm, or partnership, so far as it relates to the retailing and dispensing of poisons, such business must be under the control and management of a superintendent who is duly registered as a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist. That protected the qualified man, and, so far as I know, has worked to his advantage and safeguarded the public interest.

I must now pass quickly over the succeeding years in Parliament, as I realise that party politics are not of special interest to readers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. In 1910 we had two elections in one year—January and December: one on the People's Budget, as it was called, and the second on the question of limiting the veto of the House of Lords on Bills passed by the House of Commons. On both those occasions I retained my seat in South-West Norfolk after pretty stiff contests, and at both elections my party again secured a majority. Then came the long Parliament which, owing to the war, lasted from 1910 to 1918.

MINISTERIAL OFFICE

When Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister in December 1916 he offered me office, which I readily accepted, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, my chief being Mr. Prothero, now Lord Ernle. So I was a member of the Government for the last two years of the war—and very strenuous and fatiguing years they were to me, as they were to most of us. Our first duty on taking office was to pass the Corn Production Act, giving the Board of Agriculture power to order the farmers to plough up their grass land and so produce more corn. The German submarine menace had become so serious in 1916 that our food ships were being destroyed in large numbers; it therefore became necessary to take every precaution against famine. By means of the drastic powers given us under this Corn Production Act we succeeded in getting over two million acres of grass land under the plough for the harvest of 1918. That, I need hardly say, meant a colossal amount of organisation; and as my chief had frequently to go about the country urging agriculturists

to do their best for us, it fell to my lot to remain always on duty in the House of Commons. I can say that for two whole years I was present at every sitting of the House of Commons, generally from 2.45 p.m. until 11 p.m., either on the front bench or hard at work in my private room, and this after having had a long morning at the offices of the Board. In 1917 it was my duty to pilot through the House of Commons the Small Holdings Colonies Bill, and thus to prepare the way for securing land for men, as they left the Army (for the most they were during 1918 partially disabled men), who desired to settle down to agricultural life. Altogether several thousands of acres were acquired under that Act, in which I naturally took a very active interest. When Mr. Lloyd George's first Government came to an end in December 1918 I retired from office, thoroughly fagged out, and the following year took a prolonged holiday in Canada to recuperate.

At the general election of 1918 I was returned for my old constituency unopposed, which I felt was a great compliment; but in 1922 I had a Labour opponent and secured a majority of 1,777. So it will be seen I was lucky in not having a contest from December 1910 until December 1922, a period of twelve years! At the election of 1923 I was threatened with a three-cornered contest, which, as I gauged the situation in Norfolk, meant in all probability the Labour candidate would be returned by a minority vote, so I decided to retire. At the eleventh hour, however, my friends persuaded me to go up to my native county, Lincolnshire, and contest the Gainsborough division. Seeing my two brothers-in-law were both contesting the neighbouring constituencies, it attracted me and I went. The result was that after less than a fortnight's campaign I was returned by the satisfactory majority of 1,853—the largest majority I have ever secured. But it was a very short-lived affair. This is not the place to weigh up all the pros and cons of the last election; it is enough to say that I went down with the rest of my party—whether deservedly or undeservedly history must record.

OTHER PUBLIC ACTIVITIES

However, after forty years of strenuous political life, I can without any regrets take off my political armour and leave the battles of the future to younger men. I have done my bit, both administratively and legislatively, according to my light in my day and generation. I hope still to do something to influence public opinion, but it must be through the newspaper Press, and I also hope to find opportunity for a certain amount of public work.

I cannot, however, close without a brief reference to my other public activities outside Parliament itself. Indeed, I always say that I have got more pleasure and satisfaction in serving the public on local authorities, and so helping to administer the laws of the country for the benefit of mankind, than I have as a member of the legislative assembly which makes the laws. I am quite sure there is a more profitable return for the expenditure of one's time in public affairs by serving on local authorities, and so helping to make legislation really effective. Even an indifferent Act of Parliament, if wisely administered, can become an effective instrument for good.

In 1894, on the passing of the Local Government Act creating urban and rural district councils, I was elected for the urban council in my native town of Long Sutton (which is close to Spalding), and became the first chairman of the Council. On leaving the town of Spalding

in 1897 and coming to Peterborough I had to resign my work on the Holland County Council; but I was soon in collar again, for the following year I was elected both as a member of the Peterborough Town Council and the Soke of Peterborough County Council. I have served for twenty-one years on these bodies—that is, for eight years before I got into Parliament and for thirteen years while I was in Parliament. I was Mayor of the city when the war broke out in August 1914. That reminds me of a duty that fell to my lot. Ten days after the outbreak of war the chief constable called me up on the 'phone one night and said: "Sir, you will have to come down to the town and read the Riot Act. An unruly crowd is attacking a German pork butcher's shop and the police cannot quell them. I cannot get the assistance of the military until the Riot Act is read." So off I went in haste on my bicycle and found the front of this shop already smashed in and missiles flying in all directions. At first as Mayor I appealed to them as loyal citizens to desist and go home to bed, hoping that would be enough, but all I got was a shower of stones, so I got up against a lamp-standard and read the Riot Act with all the rapidity I could. How it was they did not continue to shy stones at me I don't know. I think it must have been the novelty of hearing the words of the Act for the first time that made them pause. Anyway, I got home again without a broken head, and the military very quickly cleared the streets. The experience and knowledge I gained in all this local work was invaluable to me in the House of Commons. Indeed, there is a great deal to be said for every member of Parliament having to serve an apprenticeship on some local authority. Many of them, I can say from some knowledge, would be much improved as legislators, especially when shaping Acts of Parliament in committee.

That, I think, appropriately brings these articles to a close. It has been quite a pleasure to pen them, as it has refreshed my memory of bygone days and helped me to realise more fully how many milestones I have passed in the pilgrimage from my apprenticeship days to the present moment. I have, I realise to the full, much to be thankful for. I still remain sound in wind and limb, and I hope I have the courage to adopt the lines which Longfellow wrote so long ago as 1839 (in "Hyperion") :—

Look not mournfully into the past, that comes not back.
Wisely improve the present, that is thine.
Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, with
manly heart.

I must not, however, forget one further matter in this brief sketch of my career. Although I have left it to the last, it is by no means the least important event in my public life. Eleven years ago, and while I was Mayor of Peterborough, his Gracious Majesty the King conferred upon me the honour of Knighthood for my public services. This he did on the recommendation of the then Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith), and my old chief, Lord Lincolnshire, the Lord Great Chamberlain.

AIDS TO SUCCESS.—In the course of a discussion at a recent luncheon of the Nottingham Business Men's Club, Mr. T. O. Hawthorne suggested that the principal aids to success were shops in good positions, clean establishments, attractive displays, and good and efficient service. Cheap assistants often proved very dear in the long run. Retailers should keep their promises to their customers, even if that involved some trouble. Another speaker, a wholesaler, contended that it was a great mistake to make people buy what they did not want. There was a danger that such customers would shun that establishment afterwards.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Qualifying Examination Results

The following are the results of the Qualifying examination held in Edinburgh this month :—

—	No.	PART I				PART II			
		Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed
Entered for whole Examination	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Entered for Part II and referred subject in Part I	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Entered for Part I only	32	1	8	11	12	—	—	—	—
Referred subject in Part I only	22	1	—	2	19	—	—	—	—
Entered for Part II only	33	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	18
Referred subject in Part II	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	21
	120	6	8	14	32	—	4	17	40

Referred in one subject :—Botany, 4; chemistry, 9; physics, 1; materia medica, 1; pharmacy, 16; total, 31.

PART II

The following, having satisfied the examiners in Part II, have been registered as chemists and druggists :—

Aird, G. M., Annbank Station	McLeod, Annie, Glasgow
Anderson, J., Ayr	Macmaster, H., Glasgow
Bainstow, H. G., Monton Green	McMurtrie, Isabella H. H., Dufftown
Benson, T. H., Manchester	Martin, V. J., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Berry, S., Aberdeen	Martin, W., Dundee
Brebnor, P. J. H., Aberdeen	Petrie, R. J. N., Alford
Caldwell, Ada V. C., Forres	Ramsay, A. M., Kirkcaldy
David, D. T., Barry	Rennie, W. R., Wishaw
Davies, F. V., Keighley	Shepherd, F., Bradford
Drummond, J., Glasgow	Simpson, J. S., Larkhall
Ferguson, Evelyn R. B., Aberdeen	Skene, Elizabeth C. M., Aberdeen
Field, A. A., Bridlington	Steele, Margaret B., Clydebank
Gray, Isabella, Aberdeen	Sutherland, Elizabeth R., Wick
Hutchison, F. S., Aberdeen	Taylor, H., Mansfield Woodhouse
Lamb, G. S., Penrith	Watts, J. F., Mexborough
Laurenson, J. B. I., Lerwick	Wilkinson, W., Accrington
Leggett, C. H., Glasgow	Woodhead, W. D., Bonnyrigg
Lloyd, William, Litherland	Wright, B., Bedale
McArthur, A. P., Girvan	Yoward, C., Leeds
MacLean, D. R., Dunkeld	

PARTS I AND II

The following, having satisfied the examiners in Parts I and II, has been registered as a chemist and druggist :—

Kemp, W. L., Bradford

LINK WITH KEATS TO DISAPPEAR.—It is announced that a house in Edmonton, in which Keats served as apprentice to a surgeon, is to be demolished in connection with a road-widening scheme.

THE CANADIAN MARKET.—A party of British manufacturers and others representing the National Union of Manufacturers of Great Britain will tour in Canada, next September, to study possibilities of further use of Canadian raw materials and of the Canadian market.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, January 22.

It cannot be said that business in the Mincing Lane produce markets is developing in the manner expected, and were it not for the drug auctions held this week, there would be little to report in this section. There appears to be an almost entire absence of demand for produce from the Continent, and this largely accounts for the depression. Japanese refined camphor has changed hands in quantity and prices show some recovery from the lowest. Menthol is weaker inclined, and further attempts are being made to depress the market. American peppermint oil is still in upward tendency, and West Indian lime oil is very firm and scarce in the open market. Japanese mint oil is easier; market is troubled with adulterated parcels. Java citronella and lemongrass to arrive are also cheaper. Canary seed has been sold at easier rates, but since, prices show a slight recovery. Among the pharmaceutical chemicals business has been quiet, with the bulk of changes favouring buyers. Barbitone is lower; potassium, ammonium bromide and the benzoates are easier; citric and tartaric acids are firmer; hydroquinone is irregular. Benzophenanthol is cheaper. Business in industrial chemicals is fairly satisfactory, with a few changes in price, mostly in buyers' favour. Formaldehyde is lower, and arsenic is more or less nominal. Acetone is in better inquiry. Carbolic acid crystals are firm and active. Fixed oils have been much quieter, with a general tendency to easier values. Palm kernel and palm oils are cheaper, likewise rape and soya; castor is dull and unsteady; linseed is firm, with a slight increase in values; wood oil is cheaper. Other changes include an easier market for mercury and platinum and a decline in rubber. Cod-liver oil is higher.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cod-liver oil	Citric acid	Ammon.	Annatto seed
Peppermint oil	Guaiacol carb.	bromide	Balsam tolu
(Amer.)	Juniperberry oil	Benzoates	Barbitone
Vermilion	Phenacetin	Canary seed	Benzophenanthol
	Tartaric acid	Caraway oil	Citronella oil
		Cassia oil (c.i.f.)	(Jv.)
		Castor oil	Formaldehyde
		Cinnamon leaf	Mint oil (Jp.)
		oil (c.i.f.)	Palm kernel oil
	Steadier	Eucalyptus oil	Pitch
		Honey	Rape oil
		Lemongrass oil	Rhubarb
		(Cochin)	(Shensi)
	Acid oils	Menthol	Rubber
	Betanaphthol	Mercury	Strychnine salts
		Pa.m. oil	Wood oil
		P.p.p.	
		Platinum	
		Pot. bromide	
		Sarsaparilla	
		(Jam.)	
		Senna (Tinn.)	
		Soya oil	

Cablegram

NEW YORK, January 22.—Business is quiet. Peppermint oil in tins has advanced 25c. to \$10.50 per lb. Belladonna root is dearer at 17c., and belladonna leaves have also advanced to 25c. Mercury is dearer at \$82.50 per flask. Eucynimus (wahoo) bark has advanced to 85c. per lb. Menthol has declined to \$12.00, and Cartagena ipécacuanha to \$2.10. Senega is cheaper at 56c., and Canada balsam has declined to \$10.75 per U.S. gallon.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	January 14	January 21
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	11.84—11.84½	11.85½—11.86
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.05—20.08	20.06—20.10
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	95.50—95.55	94.55—94.65
Calcutta	Per rup.	24d.	17½d.—17½d.	17½d.—17½d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	870—880	880—890
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	268—270	277—280
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	115½—116	115½—116
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	19½d.—19½d.	19½d.—19½d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.22½	33.77—33.80	33.64—33.66
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.79½—4.79½	4.80—4.80½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.77—4.77½	4.78—4.78½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	31.27—31.20	31.32—31.34
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	89.30—89.35	88.50—88.60
Singapore	Per dol.	—	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	24.80—24.83	24.80—24.82
Vienna	Kr. to £	24.02	337,000—339,000	338,000—340,000
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	24.70—24.90	24.80—24.95

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALMONDS.—Morocco are fairly plentiful on the spot, and large consignments of Persian are on the way; other descriptions are scarce, however, and holders show no desire to force sales.

ALOE.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during September 1924 amounted to 93,657 lb. (£863), against 125,133 lb. (£1,125) in September 1923. During the nine months ended September 30, the exports were 543,167 lb. (£4,461), against 607,418 lb. (£4,552) for the corresponding period of 1923.

ANTIMONY.—There is a fair, steady demand, but offers continue restricted. English regulus is £74 10s. to £75 per ton. Of Chinese refined holders on the spot want at least £68, about £63 c.i.f.

ARARоба.—The "Silarus" has brought 22 cases from Bahia.

BISMUTH.—A moderate inquiry is reported, and the tone is steady at 5s. per lb. in not less than five-cwt. lots. An arrival of 6,496 lb. is reported from Belgium.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—There has been a revival in business, and several hundred cases of Japanese slabs are said to have changed hands on the spot. The value is now 2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d. per lb., which is a recovery of ½d. to 1d. from the lowest. To arrive, 2s. 5½d. c.i.f. is quoted for January-March shipment.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian flies are offered at 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES.—Good white French can be had on the spot at about 85s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—At the auction held in Amsterdam on January 14, 69,753 kilos. of Java pharmaceutical bark were offered for sale, representing a total content of 2,040 kilos. of quinine sulphate. The market was quiet, and altogether 11,896 kilos. were sold, corresponding to 281 kilos. of quinine sulphate, at prices ranging from 45 cents to 75½ cents per half-kilo. The next auction will take place on February 18.

CLOVES are quiet, with spot sellers of Zanzibar at from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. as to quality. Shipment prices are about steady, with sellers afloat at 11½d. and January-March at 11d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings in London for the week ended January 17 were 262, and the deliveries 377, leaving a stock of 14,149, against 30,100 in 1924 and 1,461 bales in 1923.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on January 12 that the market is firm, sellers asking from 119s. to 120s. per barrel c.i.f. London for finest non-freezing steam-refined quality. The new cod fishery at Lofoten has commenced tentatively at various places, and with good results. The cod appear to be large and the livers fat. The official inspection of the fisheries commences on January 24. Writing again on January 19, our Bergen correspondent advises that the price has advanced further, the official quotation being 120s. to 122s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. The fishing has been

hindered by storms. In London agents quote irregular but higher prices, it being reported that stocks of last season's oil are much reduced. As the United States are large consumers of Norwegian oil, the following report, dated New York, January 8, is of interest:—

Stocks in Norway are fast being used up, and if buying continues in its present volume there may be an actual shortage there before the new catch becomes available, and with the latter coming on to a bare market, and unless it is a normally good one, we are likely to see much higher prices. The spot market has been advanced to practically \$30.00, although a little here and there is available at slightly less, and some holders are asking up to \$32.00 per barrel.

COLCHICUM ROOT.—Sliced is offered at 17s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

CONDURANGO.—Fair natural sound is offered at 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. for prompt shipment from Hamburg, and at 6½d. c.i.f. for November-December shipment from Venezuela.

ERGOT.—Spanish and Portuguese is coming to hand quite freely now, and 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. will buy sound quality, but the demand is slow. No arrivals of Russian or Polish have taken place for some months past.

GINGER.—Sales of new crop West African have been made at 75s. per cwt. c.i.f., which is considered too high. Spot value is 90s. Japan is slow at 105s. per cwt. Cochin and Jamaica are unchanged.

GUINEA GRAINS offer at 67s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. London. **LYCOPodium.**—Prime treble sifted is quoted at 2s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. London. Arrivals at Hamburg are more or less adulterated.

MAGNESIUM.—Business has been largely concentrated on home material; offers from the Continent are limited. Quotations range from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for sticks, and powder varies from 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

MENTHOL is inactive, with spot sellers of Kobayashi-Suzuki at 50s. per lb., or a trifle less. Sellers of afloat parcels quote 45s. c.i.f., and January-March shipment at 43s. c.i.f. Twenty cases have arrived from Kobe per "Sawu Maru." See also auction result.

MERCURY.—There has certainly been less life in the demand of late, and quotations on the spot have been somewhat nominal at about £14 per bottle. We heard of very small lots sold up to as high as £14 10s. early this week, but the undertone is nevertheless on the easy side. The Spanish mines early this week were holding out for £13 15s. per bottle, delivered free on trucks at the mines, and there is little doubt that they would sell freely and perhaps at concessions against important orders. An arrival of 1,275 lb. is reported from Mexico.

PEPPER is quiet and easier, fair black Singapore offering at 5½d. per lb.; value of January-March and March-May shipments is 5½d. c.i.f. London. White Muntok is easier, spot offering at 10d. to 10½d.; sales to arrive include January-March at 10½d. to 9½d. to 9½d.; March-May, 10½d. to 10½d. to 9½d., c.i.f. London.

PIMENTO is firm at 4½d. per lb. on the spot, with sales limited. To arrive, 32s. c.i.f. has been paid.

PLATINUM is again easier, due to slow demand, the current quotation being about £24 10s. per oz. for refined and about £2 less for crude.

SEEDS.—The seed market remains unchanged, with prices as follows:—**ANISE** is 67s. 6d. for Spanish, and about 62s. 6d. for Russian on the spot; Levant is 58s. **CANARY SEED.**—A little business has been done at 30s. 6d. to 30s. 9d., and sellers are now asking 31s.; good bold Spanish is 34s. 6d. to 35s. **CORIANDEr SEED** is quoted at 18s. per cwt. on the spot for Morocco. **CUMIN SEED** is offered at 72s. 6d. to 75s. for Morocco and Malta on the spot. **DILL SEED** is scarce at 22s. per cwt. on the spot. **FENUGREEK SEED.**—Morocco, 19s.; Spanish, 18s. **HEMP SEED.**—Manchurian is 19s. to 20s. **LINSEED.**—Morocco on the spot is 24s. 6d. **MUSTARD SEED.**—English is 37s. 6d. per cwt.

SHELLAC has been quiet throughout, usual standard TN orange quality closing on the spot at 300s. per cwt.; AC Garnet cakey to blocky is 280s., and blocky GAL 270s. Futures were dull and unchanged up to Wednesday, when there were buyers of March at 280s., and sales of May at 272s. 6d. to 275s. per cwt. For shipment,

TN orange in bags is quoted at 280s. c.i.f. for December-January shipment; January-February at 280s.

TARAXACUM.—The value of ordinary foreign root is about 85s. per cwt. on the spot, and English 100s., or a trifle less; demand is quiet. German autumn-dug is quoted at 77s. 6d. c.i.f. gross for net.

YOHIMBEHE BARK.—The higher price of 41s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. gross for net is quoted from Hamburg.

Essential Oils

BUSINESS is quiet, and a number of prices have declined. American peppermint has again advanced. Juniper berry oil is dearer. East Indian oils are generally lower, including cinnamon leaf, Cochin lemongrass, and Java citronella, which has declined sharply. Caraway and eucalyptus are easier. Japanese mint oil is cheaper. Recent arrivals of a well-known brand, it is alleged, have been found, on analysis, to be adulterated.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is quiet and unchanged at 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive. Drums offer at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT on the spot is steady, with sellers at from 14s. to 14s. 6d. per lb. for 37 to 39 l.a., as to brand. For shipment, 13s. 9d. to 14s. c.i.f. is about the value.

BOIS DE ROSE (FEMELLE).—Spot is unchanged at 18s. 6d. per lb.

CAJUPUT is barely steady at about 3s. per lb. on the spot.

CARAWAY.—Dutch double rectified s.g. 0.910 is cheaper at 13s. per lb. on the spot.

CASSIA on the spot is unchanged at 8s. 6d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a. Sales have been made recently at 8s. 4d. For shipment 7s. 3d. is quoted and 7s. for drums.

CEDARWOOD.—American is unchanged at 3s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf on the spot is unchanged at 5d. per oz., and cheaper at 4½d. c.i.f. to arrive.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is unchanged at 2s. 11½d. per lb. on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive. Java has declined considerably at the source, with January-March sellers at 4s. 7d. c.i.f. Spot, which is also cheaper, is nominal at 5s. 6d.

CLOVE.—English distilled is quoted at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. for high-testing oil on the spot. Sales have been made to Hamburg this week at 7s. 4d. c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS appears to be subjected to keen competition, and, as a result of the disappointing demand this season, there are sellers of 70 to 75 per cent. cineol at slightly below 2s.

GERANIUM.—Fair sales have been made on the spot and value remains steady at 26s. to 27s. per lb. as to holder. Algerian is firmer at 30s. to 31s. per lb.

GINGERGRASS.—Small pots are obtainable on the spot at 8s. 10½d. per lb.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Good quality B.P. oil is scarce on the spot, with value ranging from 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb. Forward quotations, ranging from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. c.i.f., have been received.

LAVENDER.—French oil, 38 to 40 per cent., is quiet but firm at from 30s. to 32s. per lb. as to holder.

LEMON is steady at about 3s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. Spot is offered over a wide range, from 3s. to 3s. 2d. being about the average.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is cheaper at 4s. 11d. per lb. on the spot for drums. For shipment, 4s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted.

LIME.—Spot sales of West Indian distilled are readily made at 6s. 6d. per lb. Although arrivals are taking place, these do not appear to come on the market.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised is easier at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per lb., after sales had been made round about 18s. January-March shipment is quoted at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. c.i.f., March-April at 15s., and April-May at 14s. The "Sawu Maru" has brought 95 cases from Kobe.

The market has been disturbed by the alleged discovery on analysis that a well-known brand of oil has been adulterated by means of some chemical compound, in order to raise the menthol content. Several arbitration cases have taken place on recent deliveries, as a result of which it

was declared that the goods should be "invoiced back to sellers." This has been appealed against, and the matter is at present *sub judice*. In consequence, there has been more inquiry for outside brands.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is unchanged at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb. on the spot.

PATCHOULI.—Penang oil (1 in 1 solubility) is quoted at 17s. 6d. per lb. Down to 14s. is quoted, according to sol.

PENNYROYAL.—Spanish is firm at about 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. as to seller.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is firm at from 43s. 6d. to 45s. per lb. For shipment, 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted, which is dearer. Double rectified is 50s. on the spot. H.G.H. is firm at 57s. 6d.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish on the spot is unchanged at from 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

SPEARMINT.—American is steady at from 19s. to 20s. per lb. on the spot.

THYME.—Spanish oil, 28 to 30 per cent., is unchanged at 5s. per lb.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries named, during the period January 14 to 20 (inclusive):—Anise, 5 cs. (Ch.); bay, 2 cs. (B.W.I.); bergamot, 15 cs. (It.); cedarwood, 4 cs. (U.S.); citronella, 11 dm. (Jv.); copaiba, 10 cs. (U.S.); iris, 1 pkg. (Fr.); juniper berry, 4 cs. (Ger.); lemon, 9 cs. (It.); lime, 3 cbys., 4 dm., 57 cs. (B.W.I.); mint, 60 cs. (Jp.); orange, 1 pkg. (Belg.), 10 cs. (B.W.I.); palmarosa, 2 pots (Brit. Ind.); patchouli, 5 cs. (U.S.); petitgrain, 25 cs. (Parag.); sandalwood, 1 cs. (Germ.); spearmint, 2 cs. (U.S.); tansy, 1 cs. (U.S.); wormseed, 2 cs. (U.S.); undescribed, 4 cs. (U.S.), 1 cs. (Sp.).

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A NUMBER of changes in values are recorded this week, but these movements have not affected the general steady tone of the market. Business has been rather quieter during the last few days.

ACETANILIDE keeps fairly steady, with moderate demands on the market. Dealers quote B.P. crystals and powder at 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN keeps steady as quoted at 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb., with some inquiry.

AMMON BENZOATE is quoted at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

ASPIRIN is being offered by dealers at 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity, with quite good business on the market.

ATROPINE.—Makers quote the pure alkaloid at 16s. per oz.; hydrochloride is 13s. 3d., and sulphate 11s. 6d. per oz.

BARBITONE is cheaper, with dealers quoting at about 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per lb.; market is still unsteady.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) continues to be quoted on a rather quiet market at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—The spot market is more or less bare of supplies, but the position should become easier shortly. Good quality is 2s. 5d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

BENZONAPHTHOL is much cheaper, with isolated offers down to 4s. 6d.; others up to 5s. per lb.; market quiet.

BETANAPHTHOL is steadier at the lower figure of 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. per lb. for resublimed.

BROMIDES.—Some alterations in this market are recorded, and in the cases of ammonium and potassium spot values are cheaper. Ammonium is offering at about 2s. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., as to quantity and packing; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, firm at about 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE continues to find fair business, with prices running from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is very steady, with duty paid crystals selling at 4s. to 4s. 2d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is rather firmer, with dealers now asking 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent., in 1-cwt. kegs.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—Spot values are unchanged at about 2s. 3d. per lb., in demijohns, spot.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE.—Spot parcels are still available down to 6s. 6d. per lb., while other offers run up to 8s. 6d. per lb. for a small lot.

EMETINE.—Makers quote the pure alkaloid at 3s. 6d. per grain; hydrobromide at 1s. 9d.; and hydrochloride at 1s. 10d.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE holds quite steady at 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb., although the market is not at all active.

HEXAMINE.—Competition for business continues keen, with large quantities offering at 2s. 11d. per lb.; ordinary lots from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE is rather irregular, but most offers are over 4s. per lb. Large quantities might be obtained at this figure.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Spot values keep very steady at 2s. 8d. and upwards per lb.; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, spot.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Dealers' prices are steady at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.; business has been satisfactory.

METHYL SULPHONAL continues to vary on quotation, with some offers at 21s. to 22s. 6d., others up to 24s. 6d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR of B.P. quality in barrels is offered from Hamburg at from £78 to £79 per ton, according to quantity.

NICOTINE.—Makers quote medicinal at 4s. per oz.; salicylate, 3s. 6d.; tartrate, 3s. per oz.; commercial 95 per cent., 18s. per lb.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is offering from dealers' spot stocks at about 2s. 6d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is steady, with large lots at 1s. 4d. and other quotations at 1s. 5d. per lb.

PHENACETIN is firmer this week. Spot offers run from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per lb., according to quantity.

PHENAZONE is steady, with prices running from 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN keeps very steady, with the lowest offer for quantities at 5s. per lb. for cwt. lots, with ordinary lots running up to 5s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Importers quote at about 8d. per lb., in drums, for quantities. Market firm. Other offers are made up to 8½d.

RESORCIN is inclined to move up from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., on spot.

SACCHARIN (550) is steady, with duty paid at 62s. 9d. to 65s. per lb.; in bond for export, 10s. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID.—Dealers' prices are steady and run from 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

SALOL is quite firm on spot as offered at 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—The average quotation on spot for good quality is about 2s. 3d. per lb. Some dealers are asking 2s. 4d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—B.P. crystals and powder have been in very fair demand, with 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. quoted, according to quantity.

STRYCHNINE.—Makers' prices have been reduced by 3d. per oz. Pure crystal alkaloid is now 2s. 3d., and powder 2s. 2d.; hydrochloride B.P., 1s. 11d.; sulphate, 1s. 10d. per oz. net.

SULPHONAL is steady but still neglected, with dealers quoting at 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *leviss* is steady on a dull market as offered at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID.—Prices have advanced here and the market holds firm. Dealers quote from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for quantities.

TERPIN HYDRATE seems of little interest, dealers quoting at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

THYMOL is steady, with dealers quoting in the region of 19s. per lb. for fine white B.P.

VANILLIN is maintained at the quoted prices of 24s. to 25s. per lb. for 100 per cent.

Among the imports which have paid Key Industry duty are the following:—Acetyl salicylic acid, £739; butyl alcohol, £3,396; caffeine, £217; carbon tetrachloride, £1,586; cocaine hydrochloride, £1,116; coumarin, £398; magnesium hydroxide, £294; phenacetin cryst., £448; phenolphthalein, £193; propyl alcohol, £215; sodium bi-phosphate, £335; thymol, £297; veratrine, pure, £138; undescribed chemicals, £4,347.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, January 21.

A FEW further changes in prices, mostly in buyers' favour, are recorded this week. These movements are mainly due to lack of demand, and do not affect the general steady tone of the market. Business in other directions has been fairly satisfactory.

ACETIC ACID is still slow, but prices are maintained: 80 per cent. technical, £42; 80 per cent. pure, £43 per ton, in barrels; 98 to 99 per cent. glacial, £68 per ton, in glass demijohns, ex wharf, London.

ACETONE has been in much better inquiry this week, following on the lower price of £35 per ton for B.G.S. recorded last week. A recovery may be looked for here.

ALUM is steady but flat; lump in casks is £9 10s. per ton. AMMONIA ALKALI (soda ash, 58 per cent. light alkali) from British makers for home trade only is unchanged at £6 15s. per ton.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) continues steady and meeting with good business; dealers quote at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (grey galvanising) is active, with dealers' prices well maintained at about £29 10s. to £30 per ton, spot.

ARSENIC.—Cornish white powdered is to-day quoted at £30 per ton, f.o.r. mines, but owing to lack of business this figure is more or less nominal. The market is certainly weak, but it is difficult to see how it can recede much further. Japanese is firm at £31 c.i.f., and is sold up. America is the weak spot.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) on spot are offered at £11 5s. to £12 per ton, with offers from the Continent at slightly cheaper prices.

BLEACHING POWDER does not meet with much business in dealers' hands: 35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine, £9 10s. per ton.

BORAX.—Makers quote commercial quality, granulated, at £24 10s. per ton; crystals, £25; powdered, £26; extra fine ditto, £27; B.P. quality crystals, £29; powdered, £30; and extra fine ditto, £31 per ton. The official prices of borax have been unchanged since September 1, 1923.

COPPER SULPHATE has been in moderate demand for export, and f.o.b. quotations vary between £24 15s. to £25 10s. per ton, less 5 per cent. for casks. Even more is asked by merchants.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steadier after last week's reduction, with dealers quoting 80s. to 82s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for B.P.

EPSOM SALT continues in occasional demand, with commercial quality at about £4 15s. to £4 17s. 6d. per ton, in bags.

FORMALDEHYDE.—A further reduction in price of the 40 per cent. volume is noted, with dealers quoting at about £44 per ton. At this figure there is still practically nothing doing.

GLAUBER'S SALT is steady but demand is disappointing. Commercial quality is quoted at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Some items are dearer, but business is much quieter: lead acetate, brown, £46 15s.; white, £47 15s. per ton, spot; litharge, about £49 per ton; red lead, £49 per ton; white lead, dry, £48; ground in oil, £50 per ton, c.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE is very steady, and a slight advance in price is not unlikely from the present quotation of £19 10s. per ton for good quality 30 per cent. Continental red seal.

OXALIC ACID remains flat, with spot supplies available; offering at about 3½d. to 4d. per lb., duty paid. The import duty into the United States has been raised from 4c. to 6c. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Spot conditions keep firm, with business good: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, about £32 per ton, in drums.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—Business is sustained on spot, with dealers' prices steady to firm: 90 to 92 per cent., £23 5s. to £23 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 to £25 10s. per ton.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is available ex store from dealers at about 2½d. per lb., and a shade less for quantities to come forward.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Firm conditions continue, with business good; dealers quote at about 8d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE continues bright, with plenty of good business about, at up to 7½d. per lb. for yellow.

SAL AMMONIAC stands firm, with spot supplies meeting with business: dog-tooth crystals, £43; medium, £40; fine white crystals, £26 to £26 10s. per ton, in casks.

SALTCAKE for home trade requirements is unchanged at about £3 10s. per ton, d/d.

SODIUM ACETATE is quoted by dealers close up to £23 per ton ex store, but the market is dull and not very steady.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is rather quiet but steady: pea crystals, £13 15s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 5s. per ton, in casks.

SODIUM NITRATE remains idle at nominal prices: 96 per cent., £13 10s.; refined, £13 17s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE is of little interest, with the London quotation at about £25 per ton for 100 per cent.

SODIUM PRUSSATE continues very steady, with British material moving up to about 4½d. per lb.

SODIUM SULPHIDE remains flat. Dealers' prices: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £13 10s.; and broken, £14 10s. per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR is steady, with a fair business doing. Sicilian or American crude is about £5 10s. per ton, delivered Manchester. Refined is £9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. for flowers and £7 15s. for roll, delivered ex London warehouse.

VERMILION is dearer at 5s. 6d. per lb. for deep or pale.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch shows further weakness and is still very flat. Carbolic acid crystals and creosote oil are bright features. Other items are level on the week. ANILINE OIL and SALT continue to be quoted by British makers at about 8d. per lb., naked at works, but the selling price is nearer 7d. per lb. BETANAPHTHOL is very steady with prices from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. TOLUOL.—Market very flat: pure, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; 90's, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per gallon. XYLOL, pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon; market neglected. CREOSOTE OIL continues to meet with good business, and the market stands firm and inclined to advance again: ex works, 7½d. to 7¾d., and f.o.b., 8d. to 8½d. per gallon. CARBOLIC ACID crystals maintain their recent improvement and the market is active: about 5½d. to 6d. per lb., f.o.b., in bulk packing. Crude 60's is 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon. CRESYLIC ACID is perhaps a shade firmer, with pale, 97 to 99 per cent., at about 2s. to 2s. 1d. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE has been in better inquiry, with prices steady at about £15 to £16 per ton for flakes. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is neglected, with dealers' offers at about £60 failing to attract buyers. HEXAMETHYLENE seems of little interest; dealers quote at about 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per gallon. PYRIDINE is very steady, although business has been slower of late: about 18s. to 18s. 6d. per gallon. PITCH continues to disappoint, with the market quotation now down to 47s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast. At this figure business is lacking and the market anything but steady.

Fixed Oils, etc.

CONDITIONS have been much quieter throughout this market and most items have lost some of their former strength. Linseed oil, however, has had a fair week, and American turpentine shows some improvement. ACID OILS.—Steadier, but the market is still rather quiet: coconut and palm kernel, 44s.; groundnut, 39s.; soya, 35s., all spot. CASTOR is quiet and none too steady: pharmaceutical, 71s.; first pressings, 66s.; second pressings, 62s., all spot, in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT.—Market still dull: deodorised, spot, 66s.; Ceylon, 48s. c.i.f.; Cochin, 58s. 9d. c.i.f. COTTON.—No revival of business; quoted prices about level: deodorised, 57s.; common edible, 55s. 6d.; soap-making, 53s.; crude, 48s. 6d., all spot. GROUNDNUT.—Still dull; no further change in values as quoted: deodorised, spot, 66s.; crude Oriental, 59s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL.—Cheaper, with the market dull: deodorised, 50s.; crude, 45s. 6d., all spot. PALM.—Quoted values are slightly easier for some grades, and the tone of the market is not strong; business quieter: Lagos, 45s.; softs, 44s. 3d.; mediums, 43s. 6d.; hards, 43s. 6d.; bleached, 47s. 6d., all spot. RAPE.—A dull market, with a fall in values recorded: refined, 56s.; crude, 53s., all spot. SOYA.—Still flat and tends to move to cheaper prices: deodorised, 52s.; crude, 46s. 6d., all spot. LINSEED (RAW, NAKED) is steady to firm, with some slight increase in prices for all positions: on spot, 49s.; January, 47s. 9d.; February, 48s. 1½d.; February-April, 48s. 1½d.; May-August, 48s. 7½d.; Hull, on spot, 48s. 1½d.; January, 48s.; February-April, 48s.; May-August, 48s. 1½d. TURPENTINE.—Prices advanced again, notably in the latter part of last week, in response to stronger American cable advices, but business quietened down on Tuesday, although prices were fairly well sustained. The deliveries for the week were very good, amounting to 2,162 barrels, making a total of 5,144 barrels since January 1. The stocks decreased again, being 32,819 barrels, this being also the visible supply, as there is nothing afloat, and this compares with 32,815 barrels this time a year previous. The statistical position is stronger, and moderately optimistic views have been gaining ground as to the course of the market, although the outlook is obscure and the stocks in America are said to be about 100,000 barrels. Spot closes at 64s., and February-April at 65s. 9d. per cwt.

London Drug Auctions

Commercial Sale Rooms,
Mining Lane, E.C.3. January 22.

At the first auction of the year twelve brokers brought forward moderate supplies, comprising all the leading staples. The demand on the whole was poor, probably on account of the absence of Continental orders, and prices generally favoured buyers. Cape aloes, where sold, brought steady prices, and for Socotrine cheap rates were paid for good. Sumatra benzoin was slow of sale, and for balsam tolu lower prices were accepted without reserve. Cardamoms were fully steady where sold, and for dragons' blood, which was offered in excessive supply, prices tended easier. Gamboge sold rather more freely, and honey of all descriptions was irregular and slightly easier. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha on small sales was fairly steady. Kola brought previous prices, and for menthol again easier rates were paid without reserve. Shensi rhubarb was cheaper, and for grey Jamaica sarsaparilla prices were slightly in favour of buyers. Tinnevely senna also sold in buyers' favour, and for beeswax the demand was quiet, but prices remained very firm. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales.

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite root ..	14	0	Honey—		
Albumen ..	9	0	Chilian ..	1	0
Aloes—			Guatemala ..	50	0
Cape ..	35	5	Hayti ..	36	0
Curaçao ..	20	0	Jamaica ..	589	72
Socotrine (kgs.)	16	7	San Domingo ..	58	0
Zanzibar ..	2	0	St. Lucia ..	3	3
Ammoniacum (cs.)	50	4	West Ind. ..	14	0
Anise (Span.) ..	15	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Anise, star ..	40	0	Matto Grosso ..	35	5
Annatto seed ..	121	45	Minas ..	3	0
Asafoetida ..	10	0	Jaborandi leaves ..	15	0
Balsam Peru ..	7	0	Jalap ..	20	0
Balsam tolu ..	30	7	Jambul seed ..	5	0
Belladonna root ..	12	0	Kanala ..	4	0
Benzoin—			Kino (Afr.) ..	15	0
Palembang ..	10	5	Kola ..	80	2
Siam ..	43	0	Lime oil, terpenesless		
Sumatra ..	220	19	(tins) ..	2	0
Bhang .. (cs.)	1	0	Liquorice juice ..	98	0
Buchu ..	41	2	Liquorice root ..	30	0
Calamus root ..	36	0	Lobelia herb ..	4	0
Calumba ..	100	0	Marjoram oil (tins)	2	0
Cannab. Ind.—			Mastich ..	7	0
African ..	19	1	Matico ..	10	0
Cantharides (Ch.)	15	0	Menthol ..	13	3
Cardamoms ..	232	54	Mowrah seed ..	89	89
Cascara sagrada ..	212	0	Musk seed ..	1	1
Casein ..	1	0	Myrrh ..	197	3
Cassia fistula ..	30	30	Oils, essential (var.)	7	7
Cassia oil ..	15	0	Olibanum ..	112	2
Castoreum .. (bx.)	1	0	Orange peel ..	61	0
Chamomiles ..	20	0	Origanum herb ..	42	0
Chaulmoogra oil ..	4	4	Orris (Flor.) ..	23	0
Cinnamon bark oil	12	0	Patchouli leaves ..	127	0
Civet .. (hrns.)	3	0	Pistachio nuts ..	5	0
Colocynth—			Rhapontica ..	25	5
Apple ..	9	9	Rhubarb (Ch.) ..	134	27
Pulp ..	10	0	Salep ..	2	0
Condurango ..	13	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Croton seed ..	81	23*	Grey Jamaica ..	48	2
Cubeb ..	90	5	Guayaquil ..	4	0
Cumin seed ..	100	0	Lima-Jamaica ..	8	4
Cus cus root ..	8	0	Mexican ..	11	0
Cutch ..	2	0	Native Jam. ..	47	7
Cuttlefish bone ..	209	0	Senega ..	10	0
Damiana ..	4	0	Senna and pods—		
Dragon's blood ..	86	7	Alex. ..	182	4
Eleini .. (cs.)	35	0	Tinnevely ..	411	33
Ergot ..	9	0	Strophanthus ..	41	0
Eucalyptus oil ..	30	0	Tamarinds ..	43	0
Euphorbia pil. ..	15	0	Taraxacum ..	6	0
Fennel seed ..	34	0	Tonka beans ..	6	0
Gambier cubes ..	18	0	Tragacanth ..	13	3
Gamboge ..	9	2	Turmeric ..	66	0
Gentian ..	8	0	Turtle, dried (cs.)	1	1
Guaiacum ..	30	0	Wax (bees)—		
Gum acacia ..	105	0	East African ..	20	0
Gurjun oil (dms.)	33	0	East Indian ..	27	11
Henbane ..	60	0	Jamaica ..	4	0
Henna ..	37	8	St. Lucia ..	4	0
Honey—			Wax, Carnauba ..	32	0
Calif. ..	230	10	Wormseed ..	4	0
Canadian ..	19	0	Yohimbelhe bark ..	67	0
Cuban ..	145	23			

ALOES.—Of Cape, 35 cases offered and 5 sold at 38s. per cwt. for fair seconds, part slightly coarse; fine bright firsts were bought in at 43s., a bid of 41s. being refused. A lot of 16 kegs Socotrine sold cheaply at from 127s. 6d. to 132s. 6d. per cwt., subject to seller's approval, for fair hard dark of good flavour. Twenty cases capey Curaçao were held at 55s. per cwt.

AMMONIACUM.—Four cases of common small grains and dark block, part drossy, sold at 8d., and low drossy at 6d. without reserve. For good yellowish almonds, slightly blocky, 1s. 3d. per lb. was wanted, and not quite so good 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—Thirty cases of rather broken Chinese were held at 55s. per cwt.

ANNATTO SEED is plentiful and rather cheaper, several parcels of good quality Jamaica being obtainable at 1s., and East Indian at 9d. to 10d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU was cheaper; 7 cases offered without reserve and sold at from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per lb. for part soft, part hard, and part drossy. A further 4 cases of soft, part drossy, also offered without reserve, were withdrawn on one bid only. Under protected conditions, 5s. 6d. per lb. was wanted for fair softish, part slightly drossy, and good hard was held at 6s. 6d. per lb.

BALSAM PERU.—For genuine, containing 51.5 per cent. cinnamoin, 8s. 6d. per lb. was wanted.

BENZOIN quiet. Four cases good almondy Sumatra seconds part country cut sold at £9 2s. 6d. per cwt. Two cases Sumatra thirds with a few almonds in streaks sold at £5 10s., and 5 cases Palembang realised 55s. per cwt. for middling seconds with false-packed edges.

BUCHU.—No round green was disposed of, the value of fair being from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d., at which small sales have been made privately. A single bale of very stalky round sold at 2s. 9d., and for a bale of stalky ovals, 2s. 5d. was paid. Fair slightly stalky longs were bought in at 2s. 6d.

CANNABIS INDICA.—A single bag of fair loose African sold at 3s. per lb., and for 5 bags of siftings 2s. 9d. was wanted.

CARDAMOMS met with a slow sale, but at full rates, the following prices being paid: Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold to bold, fine pale selected, 8s. 4d.; medium to bold, pale to palish, 7s. 10d. to 6s. 9d.; small pale, 6s. 9d. SPLITS, bold pale, 7s. 2d.; medium splits, 6s. 5d.; small splits, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; fair Bombay seed (3 cases), 8s. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—For 50 bags guaranteed three years old 150s. was wanted. An offer of 55s. per cwt. was refused for five tons of one year old; sales privately have been made at 65s.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL.—Four cases described as chaulmoogra oil sold without reserve at 9d. per lb.

CINNAMON BARK OIL.—Twelve cases Ceylon were retired at 3s. 3d. per oz.

COLOCYNT.—Two cases unpeeled apple sold, without reserve, at 3d. per lb., and for 7 cases ordinary dull partly broken apple 9d. per lb. was paid, also without reserve. Ten bales fair pulped were bought in; a bid of 10½d. would be submitted for five bales.

CUBEBS.—Five bags ordinary sold at £7 per cwt.

CUS CUS.—A lot of 8 bales fair Coconada was offered at 40s. per cwt.; privately, sales have been made at 42s.

DAMIANA LEAVES.—For four bags slightly dusty, 1s. 9d. per lb. was wanted.

DRAGON'S BLOOD was in excessive supply, and buyers held aloof. Good reboiled Singapore lump was held at from £30 to £35 per cwt. For seven cases fair Singapore lump £15 per cwt. was paid, subject to sellers' approval. *Reed* was bought in at £16 5s. per cwt. The "Sawa Maru" has brought 20 cases Dragon's blood from Penang.

ELEML.—For good pale paste, 52s. 6d. per cwt. was wanted; fair is obtainable at 50s., at which sales have been made.

GAMBIER.—Eight bags cubes were bought in at £6 5s.; privately, cubes are selling at from £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d.

HENNA LEAVES.—Eight bags small broken part stalky East India sold at 37s. 6d. per cwt., subject to sellers' approval.

HONEY was irregular, but slightly easier where sold. Of Jamaica, 589 barrels offered, and 129 sold at and before the sale, comprising white set at 56s., cream set 52s. 6d. to 54s., pale set 56s., biscuit set 45s. to 50s., amber liquid 47s. 6d. to 49s., dark brown to liquid set 47s. to 49s.; mixed colours 48s.; three packages brown set St. Lucia 45s., 10 cases white set Californian 67s. 6d.; 23 packages Cuban sold privately at 56s. for white set, and 48s. for biscuit set. Nineteen crates Canadian were held for 67s. for white set of strong waxy flavour.

IPECACUANHA was about steady, five bales Matto Grosso selling at 7s. 11d. per lb. for fair sound leanish. Good bright was held at 8s. Three bales fair Minas were limited at 7s. 9d., at which business has been done privately.

JALAP.—For 20 bags fair sound Mexican testing 8.7 per cent. resin, 1s. 6d. per lb. was the bought-in price.

KOLA.—Two bags fair West Indian sold at 2d. per lb.
MENTHOL.—Nine cases of Suzuki were bought in at 50s. per lb., a bid of 48s. being refused for the first lot. Towards the close of the sale 3 cases Suzuki sold without reserve at from 47s. 6d. to 48s. per lb., less 2½ per cent. discount.

MOWRAH SEED.—A lot of 89 bags sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern, at 4s. 9d. per cwt.

MUSK SEED.—A single barrel of fair Grenada sold at 2s. 5d. per lb.

MYRRH.—A single case of picked Aden gum sold at £7 10s. per cwt.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Seven cases of various oils partly sold, including 20 tins of red thyme oil at 1s. 6d., 9 tins of rosemary at 1s., 4 tins clove at 2s. 10d., and 9 tins terpineol at 9d. per lb. No bid was made for 16 tins benzaldehyde.

OLIBANUM.—Fair pale drop was obtainable at 85s.; small drop at 65s., siftings at 47s. 6d., and garblings at 45s. Sales of drop have been made privately at 35s.

ORANGE PEEL.—Two cases fair palish Tripoli strip sold at 6½d. per lb., and for 28 cases of good bright the buying-in price was 10d. per lb., with the suggestion of 8d. for a line.

RHAPONTICA.—Five bags of fair sold cheaply at 7½d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—The chief sales were 23 cases Shensi and Canton without reserve, these including medium to bold round Shensi with three-quarters pinky fracture at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.; small to medium, 2s. 8d.; bold flat; 2s. 8d.; medium flat, 2s. 7d.; pickings, 2s. 1d.; medium round, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Canton, small round, 2s. subject; medium round, three-quarters dull pinky fracture, one quarter grey and dark, 1s. 4d.; small ditto, 1s. 8d.; medium flat High-dried with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, 1s. 9d. Under usual conditions, medium to bold flat High-dried was held at 1s. 11d., and rough round at 1s. to 1s. 2d.

SAFFLOWER.—Ten bags Egyptian, which were catalogued as calendula, were offered and bought in at 95s. per cwt., a bid of 80s. being refused.

SARSAPARILLA was slightly easier, 2 bales of fair grey Jamaica selling at 1s. 4d.; a further 13 bales were bought in at 1s. 6d., and for 4 bales of Lima Jamaica 1s. 3d. per lb. was paid, subject to approval. Of red native Jamaica, 7 bales were disposed of at 1s. 3d. per lb. for fair to dull red, part slightly yellow. Guayaquil was bought in at 1s. 1d., and Mexican at 1s. per lb.

SENNA.—Tinnevely sold in retail only, and leaf was easier; four bales boldish green leaf realised 6d. per lb., and 19 bales small to medium greenish leaf 3½d. per lb. Pods were held at 7½d., with 1d. less refused. Five bales dark sold at 6½d. Good pale Alexandrian pods in cases were held at 1s. 8d., in casks at 1s. 6d., and in bales at 1s., down to 8d. for brown.

TARAXACUM.—Six bags of ordinary German were bought in at 90s. per cwt., the limit being 85s.

TURTLE, DRIED.—A single case, all that offered, sold at 6s. 7d. per lb.

WAX (BEES) was quiet; 4 packages of Jamaica were bought in at £9 nominally, the highest bid being £8 10s. per cwt. Eleven bales of Bombay sold at £7 5s., and for fair bleached Calcutta £8 5s. was wanted.

Cinchona and Quinine in 1924

MR. W. BREDT, 41 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3, has issued his annual report on bark and quinine, which summarises the principal features of another uneventful year. He states: "There has been no change in the first-hand price of quinine and sulphate during the year; it remains at 2s. 3d. per oz. in the United Kingdom, at 50 cents per oz. in the United States, and at fl.46 per ko. (Ed. II) in Holland. The Hoshi (Japan) Works, the only factory of importance outside the Convention, offers and sells its sulphate below Convention prices; here to the extent of about ½d., in the U.S.A. of 1-2 cents per oz. The Japanese competition is felt rather more severely in the States than in the United Kingdom, but the chief outlet for Hoshi quinine is in the East. Japan commands about 10 per cent. of the cinchona produced in Java. It may be assumed that these supplies are no cheaper than those reaching the Convention makers, and that there is, therefore, a limit to price-cutting, the same as there is, at present, to the Japanese output. In regard to the general position, Mr. C. C. Calder, Superintendent of the Government cinchona plantations in Bengal, says, in his report on 1923-24: 'The general quinine position remains much as it was at this time last year. Reports of a world shortage of the drug appearing in the Press from time to time fail to distinguish between an actual shortage of the commodity and a shortage in purchasing power. While world stocks are, possibly, not ample for a demand that might exist under more stable and favourable world conditions of trade generally, they

are and have been throughout the year more than sufficient to meet all the demand the world could afford to put forward for them. The view shared by the writer is that quinine is at a price when buyers limit their requirements to the minimum, and when many people simply do without it. Prices are still largely under the control of the quinine ring. Agreement succeeds agreement to regulate supply and restrict production. The hoped-for fall in price has not materialised, nor can any substantial fall be looked for in the absence of outside factors capable of affecting control."

"The monopoly of the Dutch East Indies in regard to cinchona is, indeed, as yet unchallenged and likely to remain so for some time to come. Experiments in cinchona growing, however, continue in various parts of the world (apart from India), and the results are partly very satisfactory. A parcel of 3 tons of cinchona, grown in Tanganyika, arrived in the United Kingdom during the year, and manufacturers were able to pay a good price for it. St. Helena and the Cameroons are also promising territories. Bolivia and Peru have been increasing their exports of Calisaya barks, pointing to fresh attention being given to the cultivation of cinchona. The average quinine contents are comparatively high (4½ to 5 per cent.), and the prices obtained very satisfactory (up to 1s. 9½d. per lb.). Hamburg has received at least an equal quantity of Calisaya barks, and shipments may have been made also to other Continental ports. The Calisaya barks are used for druggists' purposes, and quinine makers cannot compete for them at their present market value. Should the output increase so as to exceed druggists' requirements an adjustment of values would no doubt follow.

"Whether the Indian report quoted from is correct in assuming that lower quinine prices would bring about an expansion of the general consumption is open to question. In 1913-14 the price of quinine was 1s. per oz. Java then exported 16,000,000 half-kilos bark and 65,000 kilos quinine. In 1923 Java shipped 14,000,000 half-kilos bark and 251,000 kilos quinine. Calculated in quinine, the total for 1914 is 465,000 kilos, and that for 1923 600,000 kilos. It is evident from this that considerably more quinine is to-day consumed at 2s. 3d. per oz. than was consumed ten years ago at 1s. per oz., and that in spite of the existing atrophied money position. If quinine could again be sold at 1s., would it thereby be brought within the reach of all? In other words, would the populations of malarial countries receive free supplies? The cost would, presumably, be still much too great. And if planters could not obtain a higher price for their bark than corresponds to 1s.-an-ounce-quinine, they might have to divert their energies to more profitable produce; quinine would become scarce and dear once more.

"During January-August 1924 India imported 51,000 kilos sulphate of quinine from Java, but the agreement as regards supplies of quinine is now, apparently, at an end. The bark agreement, on the other hand, continues until 1923, and the large quantities of Java bark received in India meanwhile cause the Government factories to restrict the use of local bark to actual requirements and to the richest kinds. It may be partly due to this fact that the arrivals of Indian barks in this country have shown an increase. The Indian barks are likewise acquired by druggists, generally at prices out of proportion to their quinine contents (2½ to 4½ per cent.). The average contents of the barks used at the Bengal factory are given as 4.39 per cent. sulphate of quinine. Much damage has been done to cinchona in India by *helopeltis*, an insect difficult to deal with. Malarene, produced from the mother liquors after the extraction of quinine from *Cinchona Robusta*, represents 30 per cent. of the residual alkaloids, is much cheaper than quinine, and said to be more efficacious in some forms of malaria. An extensive production does not, however, appear to be contemplated.

"Java has now abolished the export duties on bark and quinine. The Bandong factory paid no dividend for the year 1923, the profit of fl.735,000 being added to the reserve to meet additional claims for taxes. The Amsterdam Quinine Works distributed 25 per cent. for the year 1923. In the United States the quinine business has been of a routine character; aspirin has proved a somewhat serious competitor in that country. . . . Italy is reported to have acquired land in Java for the purpose of cinchona cultivation at an outlay of 2,500,000 lire, and to have made provision for a further 2,000,000 lire for the erection of storehouses and plant. Italy also appears to have at her immediate disposal certain quantities of bark without adequate means to extract the quinine, inasmuch as she has sought an arrangement with quinine makers elsewhere (unsuccessfully, it is said) to receive raw material and return the quinine manufactured therefrom. Eight auctions of Java druggists' bark took place in Amsterdam, 3,305 packages, containing 3,158 kilos of sulphate of quinine, being sold at from 40½ cents to 131 cents per half-kilo."



The Proposed By-Laws and their Cost

SIR,—I have read with much interest the correspondence regarding the new by-laws. Most of the writers seem to overlook the fact that the Pharmaceutical Society is practically run by lawyers, whose business is to make laws. The more complicated and troublesome the law becomes the more need for a lawyer to explain matters. I do not know of any lawyer changing over and qualifying to become a chemist and druggist; as our calling is not so remunerative as that of law. Schemes, institutions and machinery are set up, and individuality, the only thing with a soul, is being crushed out of existence. Hence, although we boast the largest Empire in the world, with untold mineral wealth and self-supporting in the vegetable and drug departments, yet in chemistry and allied sciences we are backward. Why? Because of the lack of common sense, and the crushing effect of the laws, rules and regulations well bound with red tape. We are not the most ignorant nation, but we are absolutely held down at every turn; we are not free in the broad sense of the term; our freedom is like that of a small bird in a fair-sized cage. . . . Why should we have to seek a rebate upon spirit used in making our preparations and also on investigations? What would any other traders think if they were compelled to seek a rebate of duty before they could live or make a profit upon articles they were compelled to learn to manufacture? The eventual upshot of all these laws will be that we shall be only allowed to sell multiple shop goods, made abroad chiefly.—Yours, etc.,
Barnard Castle. J. R. HUCK.

SIR,—The requirements of the Pharmacy Acts are, I take it, fulfilled when the public are supplied with qualified men who possess the knowledge and discretion to sell poisons and to dispense medicines in open shops or in dispensaries. Now, with the incidence of the Dangerous Drugs Acts and of Insurance Committees, further protection is afforded to the public. For acquiring a knowledge of drugs and of dispensing, the time and service demanded by the Society of Apothecaries, and of a medical student, are relatively small, but these are seemingly regarded as sufficient by the General Medical Council. Why, then, this attempt to enforce a curriculum and a higher-priced examination by the Pharmaceutical Society? It is, I think, in the hope that the social status of pharmacists may be raised thereby, and that a full professional status will be accorded to the chemist and druggist. But I do not think this will come from a curriculum, or from a severer test in the scientific and dispensing abilities of candidates, though it might perhaps result if a more scholarly Preliminary examination in the classics, modern languages and mathematics was instituted. It would be interesting to know how many students of the "Square" school, or Major men, have ignored "official" occupations and devoted themselves to applied chemistry, analysis, dentistry, teaching, institutional work, or to the professions of law or medicine. Some Council members have been examiners also; and this action is determined by the hope of better pecuniary and social reward than the business of a chemist and druggist affords. No matter what is said reciprocally at social functions, where the high priests of Æsculapius associate with the servitors of Galen, the pharmacist is still regarded askance by the majority of the diplomates or graduates in medicine. Why? Because these practitioners act as their business rivals in the dispensing of drugs and in the retailing of instruments and of druggists' sundries to their patients. And, after an experience of fifty years (*truditur dies die*), I do not think that the attitude of the average doctor to the chemist and druggist is even so cordial as in the 'seventies. Certainly, during the war, pharmacists had no rosy time in association with the Army doctors. Over forty years

ago, when Francis Cupiss of Diss returned from giving evidence in the Shepperley trial respecting counter-prescribing, he invited my father, with T. P. Gostling, his sons, and myself, to hear his views. The ancient man then pointed out that the better path for the sons was to follow that leading to medical qualification, as he foresaw that, with the advent of co-operative stores and of drug companies, the individual chemist's reward would be poor, and would not equal the burden of increased legal restrictions and examination tests. His advice was followed by Mr. Gostling's sons at once; but I worked in all branches of pharmacy and in many of pure chemistry, both at home and on the Continent, before I took the venerable chemist and druggist's advice. And I still assert the advice of the old man to be good; but I would further say that an excellent introduction to men, and to the knowledge of things and of materials used in the arts and sciences, is a period spent in an old-fashioned country pharmacy. The record of the "Square" school shows what it has done for other professions; but until there is a legal separation of the practices of medicine and of pharmacy (as, indeed, is foreshadowed in the Insurance Act regulations), the social status of the chemist and druggist will stay as it is. The results which, I foresee, would follow from the adoption of the proposed by-laws would be a diminishing register, associated with an increased expenditure on examiners who have little knowledge of the retail pharmacist's business, or of physicians' requirements.—Faithfully yours,
"Chimpinga," Ryde.

THOMAS G. NICHOLSON.

SIR,—The C. & D. is to be congratulated upon the right attitude it took in relation to the by-laws. Your editorial article of a few weeks ago and "Xrayser II's" criticism have had the effect of forcing the President to come forward with explanations at the second reading of the by-laws, although the explanations offered are very unsatisfactory. It appears that the Pharmaceutical Society's Council intends to rush this affair through before the members have had a chance to consider the subject. A special general meeting has been called for February 4, in spite of the fact that, at the last meeting of the Council, the President in his speech has tried to give the impression that this will not be done until the end of February or March. It is perfectly evident that the Council does not wish the Society's branches and the local associations to consider the matter. This is an encroachment upon our rights as members of the Society. Will you kindly allow me to appeal through your journal to all members of the Society to endeavour to be present at the special general meeting at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, February 4, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, and vote against the by-laws. Will all those who wish to help to defeat the proposed by-laws communicate at once with

Truly yours,

J. COFMAN-NICORESTI.

113 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

SIR,—Is there anything in the proposed new by-laws which is definitely of advantage, or likely to raise the average chemist from his present sorry lot? I may be deemed dense, but I have not discovered it. There has been some reshuffling of the "cards," undoubtedly beneficially perhaps on some points, but we are just "as we were" on the majority. The "raising of the status" idea is conspicuous by its absence. Be that as it may, there are other changes: the examinations are to be made harder, fees are to be higher, everything is to advance, but pharmacy! The Society is going to encourage students to get degrees, and spend a lot more money, but it has no scheme for present improvement of present deplorable conditions (leave alone future!). In short, we are being told to eat cake, when we can't get bread!—Does the Pharmaceutical Society take no thought for the morrow? And is it so unsophisticated that it is satisfied that pharmacists in general are content with things as they remain? For an exposition of what one chemist (among many) thinks, I commend to the notice of the President the letter of "Sympathiser" (C. & D., January 17, p. 104), with particular reference

to the last four lines. . . . Then, divorced from servile importunism to the medical fraternity, the flag of pharmaceutical independence may yet wave over Bloomsbury Square! Mr. Jenkin has put forward an acceptable scheme in lieu of these by-laws. I hope to see it discussed by all the branches in the kingdom, for it includes certain points which the Society's draft leaves out.—Yours faithfully,

REFORM (21/1).

SIR,—If all the members of the Society were to write letters for an indefinite period, voicing their opinions on the conduct of affairs at Bloomsbury Square, I doubt whether it would affect in the least the hidebound policy which appears to rule there. But reading Mr. C. Denby Day's letter (*C. & D.*, January 10, p. 68) makes one think that there must be men in the ranks of ordinary members who would have sufficient brains and pluck to attempt something better for us than the present régime; the difficulty is to get them there. As Mr. Day so aptly points out, two or three good men are helpless by themselves; and eventually they either become imbued with the same atmosphere or cease to take an active interest. If we could only get a Council composed of a majority of men with a completely fresh outlook we might see something accomplished; even if we had a regular upheaval, we could not be in a worse position. Each day some new law, some new regulation, some new clinic or centre deprives us of a little and yet a little more of our pharmaceutical trade; to balance it we have to adopt some fresh side-line or other, and it cannot be many years now before we shall be pharmacists in name only. Why not take the plunge now? We might by chance secure pharmacy for the pharmacist, if successful; and if not, it would only be advancing the clock by a year or two.

Yours, etc.,

ADVANCE (13/1).

Impending Changes in Ireland

SIR,—In view of the recent visit of Sir William Glyn-Jones (pharmacist, barrister, and the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) to Ireland and of a widespread feeling among many pharmacists of Northern Ireland that an attempt must be made, before it is too late, to affiliate ourselves to the parent Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, vice the new, expensive and inexperienced Society under the Government of Northern Ireland, I would urge strongly that a meeting of all pharmaceutical chemists in Ulster (the six counties) be summoned at once to consider the matter. Might I suggest that the secretary of the North Irish Pharmacists' Association—the only constituted pharmaceutical body in Ulster—convene the meeting. A prominent notice in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*—the official organ—would help to influence a large and representative attendance.

Faithfully yours,

Belfast.

SAMUEL HOGG, Ph.C.

A Quaint Inscription

SIR,—During my various travels I have come across many strange things in pharmacies: I do not remember, however, seeing anything more quaint than something I observed last week in a native pharmacy in this country, far remote from Cairo. On the mirror of the dispensing screen appeared in big white letters:—"Dispensing Department. I am the Lord that healeth thee." The meaning to be conveyed was obvious.—Faithfully yours, Cairo.

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Artificial Ear Drums

Nordret (28/12) asks if any chemist who has used or supplied artificial ear-drums will give him their experience as to the efficacy or otherwise.

A Dispensing Doubt

The following prescription, received lately in my pharmacy, is unusual:—Hyd. subchlor. gr. viij. Ft. pil. Mitte xxiv. How should it be interpreted?—*E. J.* (9/1).

Legal Queries

Title (19/1).—The use of the letters "Ph.G." by an apothecaries' assistant in the circumstances you mention would be a risky proceeding.

A. F. (18/12).—In the alternative method of converting a medicine into a "known, admitted and approved" remedy—viz., by stating the ingredients on the label, it is not necessary to give the proportions.

G. B. (31/12).—A company need not be registered under the Companies Acts unless limited liability is desired. The company would, however, require to conform to the Registration of Business Names Act.

H. F. (15/1).—EXCESS PROFITS DUTY was introduced by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915, and was repealed by the Finance Act, 1921, as from August 4, 1921. Full particulars of the tax were last given in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1921.

R. W. (9/12).—It is difficult effectually to advertise a remedy for painful menstruation. The references would tend to be either too vague to be recognised or verging on the offensive. There is no illegality in advertising such a remedy so long as a substance that could be employed as an abortifacient is not used.

H. W. (3/1).—Pscain is not a "dangerous" drug. The actual drugs included in the Dangerous Drugs Acts are named—cocaine, ecgonine, morphine, heroin, opium, and salts and preparations. Pscain is the acid tartrate of an artificial isomer of cocaine, and no amount of consideration by the Home Office will make it anything else.

W. D. F. (20/12).—The label for "Cough Balsam" would render the preparation to which it is affixed liable to medicine-stamp duty. If you register the formula as a "known, admitted and approved" remedy and give the reference on the label, you, as a chemist, would not require to stamp the article. An alternative method is to give the ingredients on the label.

H. N. B. (10/1) is a director of a limited company and manager of the company's business. His salary is under £250 a year. Must he be insured under the National Health and Unemployment Insurance schemes? [If "H. N. B." is employed under a contract of service at a rate of remuneration which does not exceed £250 a year, he is not absolved from liability to be insured merely because he is a director of the company.]

W. C. N. (9/1).—The words on the Order in Council made under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, dealing with the labelling of vessels containing agricultural poisons, are:—

Each bottle, tin, drum or cask must have the word "Poisonous" indelibly printed, marked or branded in easily legible characters in a conspicuous position apart from the label.

Embossing the word "poisonous" (by which we take it you mean raised, pressed lettering) is one way of meeting the requirements, but not, as you will see, the only way.

Fotodrug (10/1).—(1) Persons who have served a regular apprenticeship (i.e., indentured apprenticeship) to the drug trade are entitled to sell "known, admitted and approved" remedies even though they are not registered chemists. (2) Whether the label you send renders the article liable to medicine-stamp duty depends upon whether an adequate disclosure is made of the composition. As you know the composition you are the better judge.

J. M. (13/1) asks under what conditions an apprentice is entitled to claim exemption from liability to National Insurance. [If an apprentice does not receive any money payment he is not liable to be insured. If he receives wages he may apply for exemption, either on the ground that he is in receipt of an independent income of at least £26 a year, or that he is mainly dependent for his livelihood on some other person. Even if exemption is granted to the apprentice the master must still pay his own share of the contributions.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

C. D. (Durban) (12/11).—(1) MOTOR CAR BODY POLISH.—The following is a representative formula :—

Terebene	...	...	10 parts
Petroleum	...	...	10 parts
Essential oil of camphor	...	...	10 parts
Oil of turpentine	...	...	30 parts
Linseed oil	...	...	140 parts

This may be coloured with an aniline dye.

(2) We contemplate publishing the Commercial Compendium as a separate book when it is completed.

H. W. (Johannesburg) (30/11).—(1) THEATRICAL ROUGE.—This is made by grinding carmine and ammonia together, diluting to colour with osmo-kaolin, and making into a paste with soft paraffin. In place of carmine aniline dyes in the form of lakes are used, a disadvantage being that the colour stains the skin if the latter not carefully protected by grease paint. (2) RESORCIN is not now often given internally as it is recognised to be a serious heart depressant. The dose is 1 to 5 grains, in solution, much diluted.

W. T. (8/12).—DEXTRIN is used to a considerable extent in finishing and calico-printing, imparting a hard feel to cloth, and as an adhesive under the name British gum. It is used to some extent in painting, and rarely as an emulsifying agent.

H. O. I. (10/12).—SKIN REMEDY.—We do not recognise the chemical compound you mention. It is possible that you have in mind thiosinamin or fibrolysin, which is used hypodermically in lupus and also for softening scar tissue.

A. A. S. (15/12).—Puffs discoloured by exposure to the atmosphere can be cleaned by rubbing lightly with magnesia moistened with spirit and allowing to dry.

Pharmicien (15/12).—CHLORINE ANTIDOTE.—We cannot find that there is any recognised formula for a mixture given to workmen overcome by chlorine. The antidotes are fresh air, inhalations of steam and ammonia vapour. Oxygen and atropin (gr. $\frac{1}{100}$) are also given.

J. W. B. (15/12).—Ross, Ltd., Clapham Common, London, S.W.4, are the makers of the binocular glasses and would doubtless send you a leaflet describing the advantages of their instruments. The company has a showroom at 13 and 14 Great Castle Street, Oxford Circus, London, W.1, where you could see the instrument.

L. H. (15/12).—VIOLET EXTRAIT is made by macerating violet pomade (1 lb.) with pure spirit (16 oz.). The pomade and spirit are warmed together in a stoppered wide-mouth bottle and well shaken, set aside for a month, shaking daily, then filter. The residue should be washed with a small additional quantity of spirit.

S. C. R. (16/12).—CAT'S HAIR, which has a tendency to mat together is best treated by washing and drying, then rubbing in a little magnesia and well brush the coat.

VICTO (17/12).—FLY DRESSING FOR CATTLE.—To prevent fly striking cattle the following applications are recommended: (1) Saffrol 4 parts, castor oil 32 parts, crude petroleum 128 parts. (2) Fish oil 100 parts, oil of tar 50 parts, crude carbolic acid 1 part.

T. P. (182/12).—FOWL INCUBATOR DISINFECTANT.—We suggest that the use of a volatile disinfectant such as formalin would be preferable to a coal-tar preparation, but it should only be used in the early stages of incubation.

A. D. C. (18/12).—(1) Wood's METAL is a fusible alloy consisting of tin (2), lead (4), bismuth (7), cadmium (1). It melts at 158° F. (2). PIANOFORTE KEYS that have become yellow are cleaned with prepared chalk moistened with hydrogen peroxide or ammonia. It is better, however, to remove the ivory and bleach it with hydrogen peroxide, rendered alkaline with ammonia, after treatment to dissolve grease.

X. Y. Z. (27/12).—Labels that have stuck together can be separated by placing the block of labels in a damp cellar until the gum is softened. The labels can then be separated.

J. H. (29/12).—BENEDICT'S MODIFIED FEHLING'S SOLUTION for the quantitative estimation of sugar.

A

Sodium carbonate, crystal	...	200 grams.
Potassium citrate	...	200 grams.
Potassium sulphocyanide...	...	125 grams.

Dissolve with the aid of heat in enough water to make 600 c.c., and filter if necessary.

B

Copper sulphate, pure crystals...	18 grams.
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Dissolve in about 100 c.c. of water and pour slowly into solution A, with constant stirring; then add the potassium ferrocyanide solution (5 per cent.) 5 c.c., and water to make 1,000 c.c. Of this solution 25 c.c. equals 0.05 gram. of glucose and 0.053 gram. of levulose.

E. G. T. (30/12).—CHIRO-PRACTICE is the name^g given to a curative system of spine manipulation. It is contended that many human ailments are due to displacements of the vertebrae of the spine, and that by correcting these the patient is benefited. The system is beneficial in many cases, but there is a tendency to apply it almost as a universal cure, which is not justified. If you send us the full name of the practitioner to whom you refer we will see whether it appears on the Medical Register.

A. J. L. (2/1).—The deposit in the mixture is probably due to the burnt sugar solution. The mixture should be allowed to stand for a month before placing in bottles for sale.

W. W. (2/1).—THE SELF-LUMINOUS PAINT to which the newspaper cutting refers is made of zinc sulphide activated with radium bromide. It is very expensive in consequence of the use of radium, and hence is only employed for small surfaces. Mr. F. Harrison Glew, 156 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9, is a specialist in the manufacture of this paint.

T. L. (3/1).—POPULAR LECTURE ON BOTANY.—Popular books on botany deal mainly with descriptions of wild flowers in popular language. We suggest as the subject of your lecture a chat on Culpeper's Herbal, or one of the plant lectures in Vol. I of "Popular Science Talks," published at \$1 by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. This you could get through a bookseller.

P. H. C. (6/1).—SODIUM FLUORIDE AS INSECTICIDE.—This is used as a beetle poison and as a dusting powder on fowls for destroying lice. It would presumably be useful for destroying tick on a dog's coat, but we can find no confirmation of this.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1875

The Future

If the Pharmacy Act is to accomplish any real commercial benefit for chemists and druggists as a body, that benefit must be extracted from it by themselves. The Legislature, in passing the Act, had no such benevolent object in view, and was simply desirous of ensuring greater security for the physic-taking section of the public. It would be directly contrary to the spirit of our modern government to grant anything like a monopoly in the sale of any articles of commerce; and if an exception has been made in favour of poisons, it is because public safety demands that the system of free trade, which is the accepted basis of commercial legislation in this country, shall be for this once overriden. This consideration should be borne in mind by those discontented pharmacutists who abuse the Act because it has not prevented the grocer and the huckster from retailing Epsom salts and rhubarb pills. Protection to that extent is never likely to be obtained from an English Parliament, nor is it by any means desirable that such a policy should be inaugurated.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Brazil.—With the creation of a National Department of Public Health, in 1923, and the enactment of a new health law, the exercise of pharmacy in Brazil has been reorganised. The Brazilian pharmacist receives his professional education, without any preliminary apprenticeship, in the pharmaceutical faculty of one of the universities. To open or acquire a pharmacy, in addition to possessing the necessary diploma, a licence must be obtained from the National Department of Public Health. No pharmacist is permitted to manage more than one pharmacy, or to engage in any other form of professional activity. If the actual proprietor of the business is not a pharmacist—for instance, a company—the owner must make a contract with a qualified pharmacist, and this contract must be registered with the National Department of Public Health. Dispensing by medical men is forbidden, nor are they permitted to participate in the ownership of a pharmacy. Prescriptions have to be written in Portuguese; the prescription itself, also the name of the prescriber, have to be copied in full on the label. All medicines delivered to the public have to be sealed, the seal bearing an imprint with the name and address of the pharmacist. The French Codex is the official standard; however, a national pharmacopœia is in course of preparation. The pharmaceutical service of the Brazilian Army forms a separate corps with a distinct organisation, laboratories, etc., and army pharmacists have officer's rank. The National Department of Public Health is entrusted with the control of pharmaceutical specialities, serums, vaccines and biological products, and prior to placing a medicinal speciality, a new remedy, an antiseptic or a disinfectant on the Brazilian market, a licence must be obtained from this Department. The Department is empowered to decide what statements may appear on labels and advertising matter issued in connection with these products, and to enforce regulations in connection with the licence.

Breach of Contract.—When one party to a contract makes default in the due performance of his part of the bargain, he is deemed to have committed a breach for which he is answerable to the other party. As contracts are of such divers kinds, it follows that the method of redress which is open to the injured party may take one or more of several different forms. By far the most usual remedy for a breach of contract is an action for damages. The general policy of the law in giving damages for breach of contract is to place the person damaged in exactly the same position financially as he would have been in had the contract been duly performed. Therefore, the measure of damages to be awarded in an action for breach of a contract to perform some act or supply goods is the difference between the price of that which should have been done or supplied and the greater cost of obtaining something equivalent in work or goods. Consequential damages are awarded only where they may be considered to be the natural and probable result, in the ordinary course of events, of the breach of contract; or may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties, at the time of making the contract, as the probable result of a breach. Where damages are a sufficient remedy for a breach of contract, no other recompense will be allowed; but, in certain cases, specific performance of a contract is granted by the courts. For example, upon breach of a contract for the sale of land, of a patent or of a particular article, actual delivery of the subject-matter of the contract is often compelled. On the other hand, specific performance is never granted in respect of a breach of a contract

for personal services, in a case of complexity, or where there is an absence of consideration. Another remedy for breach of contract is an injunction. This is commonly resorted to where there is occasion to enforce a negative covenant, such as a covenant not to carry on trade in competition with the purchaser of a business or a former employer. The special remedies available in respect of the breach of a contract for the sale of goods are prescribed by the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, and are dealt with under "Sale of Goods."

Bread consists of wheaten flour distended by gas during the process of "proving" a dough made of mixing flour, yeast and water. Further expansion takes place during baking in an oven at 450° to 500° F. Comparative compositions of white and wholemeal bread are:—

	Carbo- hydrate	Fat	Protein	Ash	Water
White ...	51.5	1.0	6.5	1.0	40
Wholemeal ...	46.3	1.2	6.3	1.2	45

The relative nutritive values of these breads are matters of considerable controversy, but the consensus of opinion is that wholemeal bread provides valuable proteins (with vitamin B), salts and "roughage." Many individuals find that the hard seed coats in brown bread cause indigestion. Bread for diabetics (free from carbohydrates) is nowadays made from casein in preference to gluten.

Breast Relievers.—The appliances used for drawing off the milk when there is a redundancy of it or for drawing out the nipple to enable the infant to get hold of it better. They consist of a glass shield (with or without an indiarubber lining), adapted to fit over the nipple and a receiver, suction being applied either by the mouth through a tube or by an indiarubber bulb. There are also shields made of glass or indiarubber to fit over the nipple for protection in event of it becoming sore or cracked, the child drawing the milk through a teat on the shield.

Brewers' Measures.—

	Gallons	Quarts	Pints
Firkin	9	36	72
Kilderkin	18	72	144
Barrel	36	144	288
Hogshead	54	216	432
Puncheon	72	288	576
Butt	108	432	864

Brewing, Legal Restrictions.—Brewers are distinguished as either brewers for sale, that is, who brew for any other person at any place other than the premises of the person for whose use the beer is brewed; and brewers not for sale, commonly known as private brewers. Every brewer for sale before beginning to brew has to take out an Excise licence, which, in the case of a beginner, costs £1 for the year. If he has already been in the business the cost of the licence depends on his output for the previous year. If the number of barrels of beer brewed by him in the preceding year does not exceed 100 he pays £1; if more than 100 he pays £1 for the first 100 and 12s. for every further 50 or fraction of 50. The year for this purpose expires on September 30. He has also to "make entry" with the local officer of Customs and Excise of his brewery and plant. This entry consists of a description of the premises and the vessels and utensils to be used in brewing, the rooms and vessels being marked and numbered so as to correspond with the description in the entry paper. If a brewer for sale uses sugar in making beer he is required to provide a special room on his brewery premises for the purpose of storing the sugar, and he must get with any sugar he receives an invoice containing particulars of the description, weight or quantity of the sugar. A brewer for sale is not allowed to use saccharin in the manufacture for sale of beer or to have saccharin in his possession. Before beginning to brew, particulars of the character and quantity of the materials to be used have to be entered in an official brewing book. Beer must be made in the ordinary recognised course of brewing, and when any beer has been made it is collected in gauged vessels for the charge of beer duty, where it must be kept for twelve

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

hours unless an officer of Excise comes before to take an account of it. In all cases upon the produce of a brewing being collected, the brewer is required to declare in the official brewing book kept at the brewery the quantity and original gravity of the beer made. Duty is charged on the beer at the rate of £5 per barrel of 36 gallons, at the standard gravity of 1.055 deg., less a rebate of £1 per bulk barrel of 36 gallons. Although due immediately on being charged, payment is not exacted until the 15th of the third month following. A private brewer, who occupies a house of an annual value not exceeding £8, is allowed to brew two bushels of malt in the year without paying any licence or other duty. If he occupies a house between £8 and £10 annual value, he has to take out a licence costing £1 5s. annually; if the annual value is over £10 and does not exceed £15, £2 10s. In any other case a private brewer must take out a licence costing 4s. and pay beer duty on the beer he brews.

Bribery.—The Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, makes it a misdemeanour to give or receive, corruptly, any gift, loan, fee, reward or advantage as an inducement to any member, officer or servant of a public body to do or to forbear from doing "anything in respect of any matter or transaction whatsoever, actual or proposed, in which the said public body is concerned." The penalty for an offence is imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding £500, or both imprisonment and fine. The guilty party may also be ordered to pay the amount of the bribe and be disqualified from holding public office for a period of seven years. Upon a second conviction, the offender may be adjudged to be for ever incapable of holding public office and for seven years incapable of being registered as an elector. The bribery of agents (which includes employees) is covered by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906. It is provided that, if an agent corruptly accepts, or a person corruptly gives to an agent any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward to the agent for doing or forbearing to do any act, or for showing favour in relation to his principal's (or employer's) affairs or business, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour. The punishment is the same as that prescribed under the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, except that, upon summary conviction, the offender may be sent to prison for not more than four months or fined not more than £50, or both. By the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1916, sentence for bribery was increased to one of penal servitude for a term of from three to seven years where the offence was committed in relation to a contract with the Government or a public body. An employer may recover from his employee any bribe or secret commission received by the latter, and, as a rule, the guilty employee may be dismissed without notice. Any gift to a servant, such as a Christmas-box, may be a bribe. The important question is whether the gift is corrupt. Secrecy is strong evidence of corruption, and the safest course is to obtain the employer's consent to the acceptance of a gift by his servant.

Brilliant Green for use as an antiseptic should be the sulphate of tetraethyl-diamino-triphenyl carbinol. The commercial salt with double chloride of zinc is not suitable for therapeutic purposes, nor is malachite green, also supplied under this name in the dye industry. Brilliant green is used in ointment form or in 1 per cent. solution (with crystal violet 1 per cent.) of equal parts of water and spt. vini rect. for skin sterilisation.

Brimstone.—Lump or roll sulphur is supplied unless flowers of brimstone is asked for, which is an alternative name for flowers of sulphur. Horse brimstone is the veterinary sulphur vivum or black sulphur. See Sulphur.

Bristles.—Bristles used in the manufacture of toilet brushes are obtained from various countries. The best and stiffest come from the semi-wild boar of Siberia, and these are generally recognised among brushmakers to be the "best possible," owing to their very hard nature and long-wearing properties. Slightly inferior bristles are

obtained from various parts of Russia, the best being found in the North and the poorest in the South. A very stiff bristle is also obtained from India, but, owing to its harsh brittle nature, is not usually used alone for making brushes, the general practice being to mix a proportion with softer Russian bristles for stiffening purposes. An excellent bristle is found in China; but, unfortunately, the supply of white bristle is very limited, the majority being black, which is used in large quantities for paint-brush manufacture. A small quantity of the better-quality black from the Chungking district is, however, used in the manufacture of dental plate brushes. European bristles are packed in casks weighing from 200 to 700 lb. Eastern bristles are packed in cases of 110 lb. and 133½ lb. Although bristles are usually sold by private arrangement, auctions are held in London at irregular periods to dispose of goods below standard and accumulated stocks. Eastern bristles are largely shipped from the country of origin to the ultimate consignee. The standard contract is that of the General Produce Brokers' Association of London, the terms of which apply solely to eastern bristles. In c.i.f. contracts goods are sold on shipping weights. In order to claim discrepancy, goods must be weighed at the docks on arrival of the steamer. Wharf-landing weights must be accepted where bristles are sold on landed terms. European bristles are usually inspected by order or by arrangement, in private warehouse. Inspection of eastern bristles is usually made by official dock samples. The bristle arrives here in a semi-dressed condition, having been partially cleaned and roughly sorted into qualities, lengths and colours at the various collecting centres in the different countries. It has to go through a further long process of cleaning and sorting before it is ready for the toilet brush. The usual method in England is first to comb out all the wool. The better-class bristles are then passed through several steel grading combs, which separate the bristles according to their thickness, thereby giving a standard quality or stiffness. This process is very necessary, as a really first-class hair-brush must be made of bristle of a regular or even size, free from all fine or soft bristles, in order that the knots or tufts will stand up absolutely clear. If the fine, soft bristles were not separated from the stiff ones, the brushes would have a fuzzy appearance; the knots of bristles would mat together in use, and be difficult to clean. After grading for qualities, the bristles have to be sorted into different lengths, measuring usually from 6½ in. to 4 in. in the best qualities, and down to 2½ in. in the softer kinds: the longer and stiffer bristles are used for hair-brushes, and the shorter and softer kinds for tooth-, nail-, and (bristle) shaving-brushes. These different lengths and qualities are then thoroughly soaked for some hours in hot water, soap and soda, and washed by rubbing on a rough stone. This effectively removes all dirt and any skin or foreign matter which may adhere to the root or thickest end of the bristle. They are then subjected to a process of bleaching, which not only improves the colour, but also sterilises them to a certain extent. During the process of washing and bleaching the bristles are apt to curl, especially the softer kinds; and in order to ensure that they will be straight when dry, it is necessary to bind them with string or tape in small bundles while they are in a wet condition. When dry, they are again thoroughly combed; and after all black and yellow bristles have been picked out (which is a very tedious operation), they are ready to be made into toilet brushes. As all bristles taper from a thick root to a split flag end, only the thick end is used in making hair-brushes, the thinner portion being used for tooth- and nail-brushes, and the actual split end, or flag, sold to the manufacturers of cheap stencil and similar brushes. Certain hair-, tooth- and nail-brushes are made of yellow bristle, and are generally known as "unbleached." The bristles actually go through the same process as the white, except bleaching. White bristles, after washing and bleaching, are known in the trade as "lily bristles."



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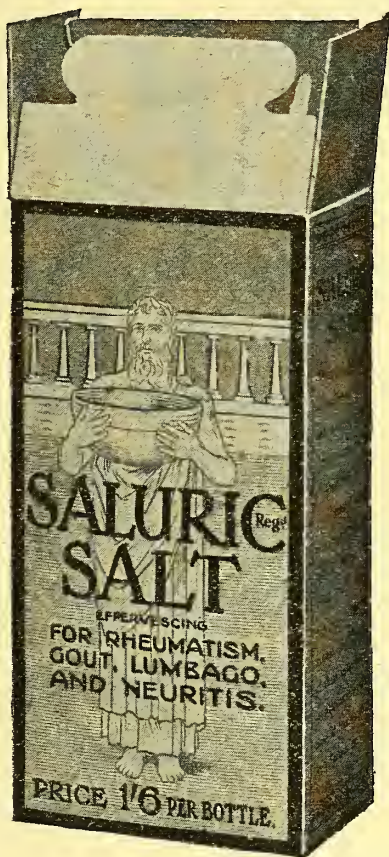
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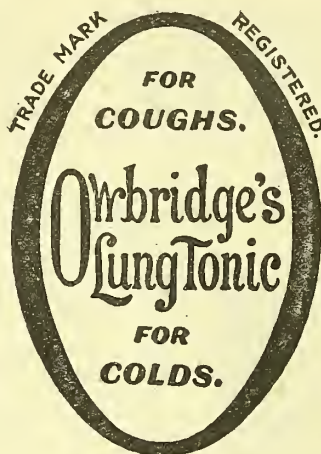
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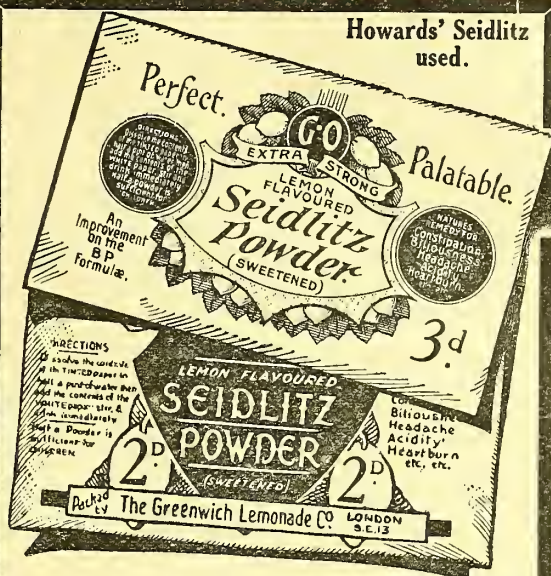
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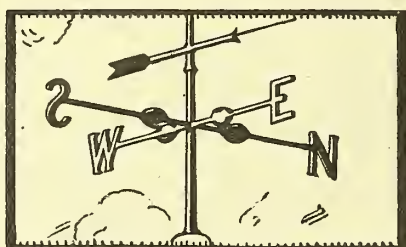
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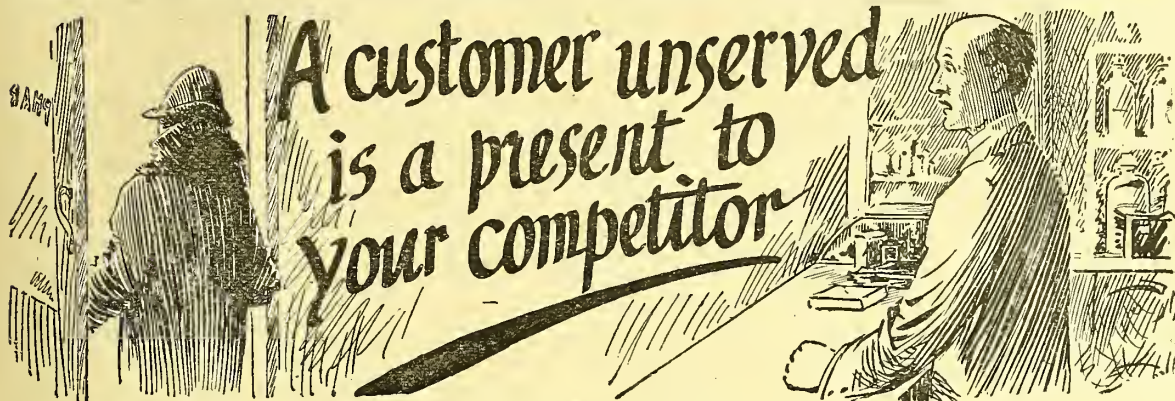
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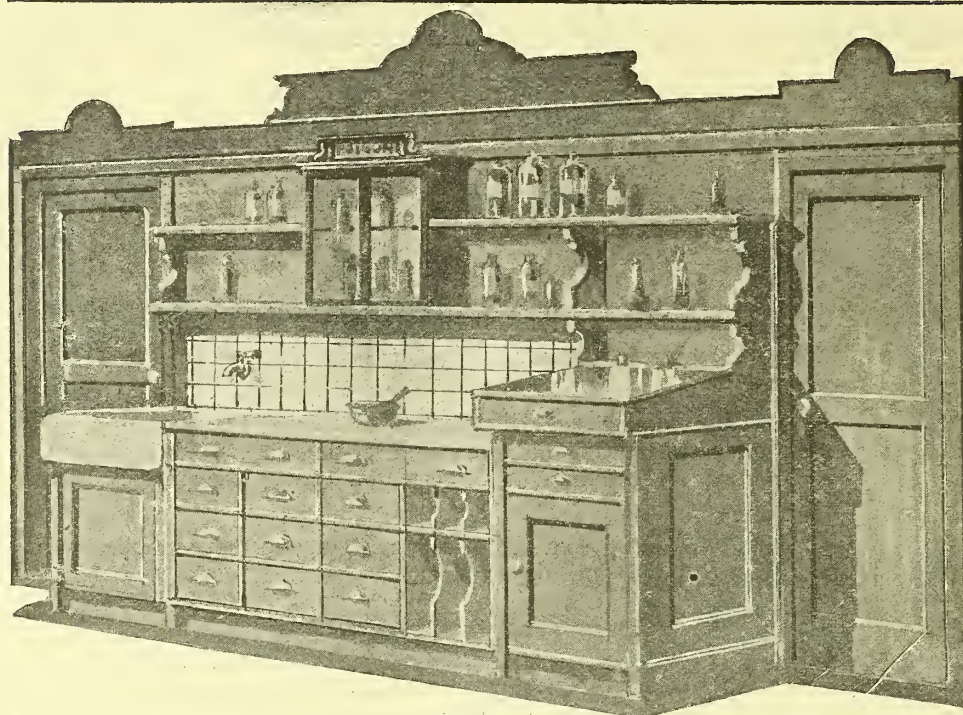
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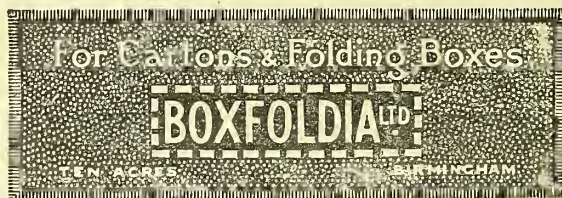
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C. 4

JANUARY 24, 1925

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DESIRABLE, old-established, well-stocked Dispensing and Family Business; large double-fronted shop, main thoroughfare of premier health resort, offering exceptional scope in many ways; good house, in perfect condition, private entrance, with all modern conveniences, on long lease; lowest cash price £2,000. 235/29, Office of this Paper.

FOR DISPOSAL.—Well-established Chemist Retail business in South Devon; splendid position; no opposition; turnover £2,000; genuine; full investigation. 57/779, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity occurs for one or two smart business men with capital and energy to acquire a sound going concern with increasing turnover and good prospects, in one of the most exclusive and best positions in the West-End of London, near Piccadilly Circus, midst Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants. Low rental. Under management. The Proprietor, who has other interests, is semi-retiring. The books are kept in a clear and concise manner by an ingenious system; each day's transactions are recorded in detail and certified by a firm of City Accountants, and checked daily by an Incorporated Accountant. The turnover is approximately £6,000 per annum. Price £5,950. The Vendor would be willing for a portion of the purchase money to remain in lieu of sound security. The premises are held on lease with a number of years unexpired. The owner before entering into any negotiations will require a banker's and one other reference. Apply, A. J. Plummer, Esq., 11/12 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

GOOD Suburban Business; returns over £50 weekly; healthy, growing locality; nice class of trade; long lease; or premises could be purchased. "Southern," 240/190, Office of this Paper.

LONG-ESTABLISHED first-class Dispensing Business in country town, Perthshire; average turnover for last 3 years over £2,200. Full particulars may be had from W. & R. Hatrick & Co., 158 Renfield Street, Glasgow, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

SPLENDID CHANCE for Qualified man; Retail and Dispensing business, with post office; net profits about £850 per annum; N.H.I. dispensing, Kodak agency; large house (electric lighted throughout), garden and garage; double-fronted shop, at present under management; price £2,500. 57/778, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG, qualified, an exceptional opportunity in Birmingham; Cash Drug Stores, busy shopping thoroughfare in thickly populated district; ample scope N.H.I.; attractive shop, well stocked, large plate-glass window; property in good repair, house recently re-decorated throughout; price £1,150, including stock, fixtures, fittings and property as going concern with possession on completion; no agents; bankers' references. 235/24, Office of this Paper.

DERBYSHIRE.—Old-established middle-class Business; small town in industrial area; Wine Licence and Kodak and Rexall Agencies; good premises and very convenient house attached; lease; returns last four years averaged £2,700; price, valuation and moderate sum for goodwill. 239/14, Office of this Paper.

HIGH-CLASS Retail and Dispensing; capable of much increase by more personal attention; in fashionable Midland resort; returns £2,300; net profit £350; stock and fixtures at valuation, about £1,500; goodwill to be arranged; 14 years' lease. "Dispensing," 57/781, Office of this Paper.

£650.—WEST RIDING (large town); high-class Pharmacy; well-established, Dispensing, light Retail and Photographic; in good position on main road of suburb; six-room house and garden, and usual conveniences; turnover £1,500. 240/17, Office of this Paper.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Removed from Oxford Street, Victoria Street, Cheapside, etc., for Sale convenience.

NORMAN'S CITY SALE ROOMS, 5 LITTLE BRITAIN (close to G.P.O.), E.C. An assembly of well-made Plate Glass Showcases and Shop Fittings, including Mirror-lined Wall Showcases (specially suitable for Chemists, etc.), one 12 ft. and others smaller. All-glass Counters, Lobby and Centre Cases, Serving Counters, Counter Nests of Drawers, Cashiers' Desks and Tills, Display Stands, 50 Mirrors, various sizes, Roll-top and other Office Desks, Iron Fire-resisting Safes, etc.

B. NORMAN & SON
Will Sell by Auction at their Sale Rooms as above, WEDNESDAY NEXT, at TWELVE. On view day prior. Catalogues on application.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED to purchase, all the shares of a Limited Company that is giving up trading; title should be applicable to the drug trade; must be cheap. "Company," 240/19, Office of this Paper.

LEGAL.

R. M. LINDSAY, DECEASED.

PARTIES having claims against the late ROBERT MCINTOSH LINDSAY, Chemist and Druggist, No. 140 Albert Street, Dundee, and who resided at Tayview, No. 103 Pitkerro Road, Dundee, are requested to lodge the same with the Subscriber, Agent for said deceased's Executors, within fourteen days from this date, and all parties indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment of their debts either at deceased's shop or to the Subscriber within the same period.

JAMES SIMPSON, Solicitor.

12 Bank Street, Dundee.
19th January, 1925.

FOR SALE.

16 PAIRS Ash's Dental Forceps, also 14 pairs Maw's, all in excellent condition; offers for one or both sets to C. J. Black, M.P.S., Morgan Street, Tredegar, Mon.

PARTNERSHIPS.

ADVERTISER wishes a working, qualified or unqualified Partner in a well-established Chemist's Business in a Hill Station in India; one-third share available at present, with prospect of full proprietorship. For further details and interview apply M.H./India, S Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., 7-12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

BUSINESS wanted, about £1,500, with house, garden and gas and water. "Chemist," 3a Lansdowne Crescent, Bournemouth.

BUSINESS wanted; good living accommodation essential; doing about £20 weekly; or £5 paid for information (if acted upon) of suitable premises for chemist in growing neighbourhood; or managership with view to early succession would be entertained. Address "Cash Ready," 239/25, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Business wanted shortly in South Wales; preferably Cardiff or Barry district; Partnership, with view to early succession, might be considered; must be genuine concern and bear thorough investigation; full particulars treated in strict confidence. "Cymro," 238/34, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of Businesses, and vendors will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, we having at the present time a large number of genuine cash buyers with from £700 to £4,000 at command, and ready to take over at once; private registers kept, and strict privacy assured. Valuation Offices: 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

WANTED, genuine Light Cash Retail Business, modern house attached, in good working- or middle-class district; must show £425 net profit per annum; £600 down, balance by instalments; alternatively would pay £10 for information (acted upon) suitable premises. Replies 235/30, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

SCOTLAND.—Agent representing two very well-known "P.A.T.A." lines, is open for one other interest; proprietary article preferred, but other high-grade goods considered; advertiser has open accounts with every important buyer on the territory; first-class trade and financial references. 241/10, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Old-established firm of Commission Agents, with first-class connection throughout the Union and Rhodesia, are open to entertain Agencies for non-conflicting Proprietary lines. Are prepared to carry depot stocks at principal Union ports. Address "Drugs," 56/751, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.**RETAIL.****[HOME.]**

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, at once, smart male Assistant, unqualified, good Dispenser, quick at Counter, and good Window-dresser. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, references, and salary required. Enclose photo, which will be returned. 239/36, Office of this Paper.

CARDIFF.—Young Lady required for Toilet Counter of chemist's business; must have had good Toilet experience; state references, salary required, and photo if possible. 238/38, Office of this Paper.

CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.11.—Wanted immediately, smart Junior Assistant, lady or gentleman; must be quick and accurate Dispenser. State salary required and experience. W. L. Darby, 102 Falcon Road, S.W.11.

LONDON.—First-class Manager wanted for West-End Pharmacy; outdoors; must be good business man, accustomed to high-class trade. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, to "C," 57/783, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Wanted, a fully Qualified Lady Chemist, accustomed to Retail trade, able to undertake N.H.I. Dispensing; please state age, salary required and experience. Write 57/780, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.17.—Assistant required for quick Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; part-time and Sunday duty only; good salary. Apply 239/31, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant for N.H.I. Dispensing and brisk Counter trade; working-class; elderly if active would suit. Apply, with full particulars, age, salary, references, etc., "Senex," 240/2, Office of this Paper.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BETHNAL GREEN.**APPOINTMENT OF WOMAN CLERK-DISPENSER.**

The Council invites applications for the appointment of a Woman Clerk-Dispenser in connection with the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, at a salary of £130 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £150 per annum, plus a fluctuating bonus (at present £81 17s. per annum on the commencing salary) in accordance with the Civil Service scale.

Candidates, who must be between 21 and 35 years of age, must have passed the Major Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and be or agree to become members of a trade union.

The appointment is subject to the Council's Superannuation Act and By-laws and Standing Orders, and the successful candidate must pass a medical examination.

Applications, on the prescribed forms, which will be sent by the Medical Officer of Health on the receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope, must reach me at the Town Hall, Bethnal Green, E.2, by 10 a.m. on Friday, the 6th February, 1925.

Canvassing will disqualify.

DAVID J. KEEP,
Town Clerk.

S.E. COAST.—Assistant, unqualified, about 24, for high-class Pharmacy; good Dispenser. Apply, stating age, experience, salary (outdoors), when disengaged, references, photo if possible, to 238/35, Office of this Paper.

AN experienced Assistant required immediately for Drug Counter in quick Cash Store business; must be an efficient Salesman and good Window-dresser; one desiring a progressive permanency and had London and Provincial experience preferred; please give full particulars in first letter and photo if possible. Clarke, Chemist, Newport, Mon.

ASSISTANT wanted, Unqualified, good Dispensing and Window-dressing; must have had experience in busy shop; not over 30. Send full particulars and photograph to 57/782, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT wanted; gentleman, young, unqualified; must have had good experience in high-class Dispensing and Photography business. Apply W. E. Matthews, 40 George Street, Croydon.

AT ONCE.—Smart Assistant, unqualified, accurate Dispenser and good Counterman; state experience and salary; outdoors. Applications not replied to in three days respectfully declined. J. R. Thornton, 4 Stratford Road, Kensington, W.8.

COMPETENT, qualified Assistant (Male) wanted, 25-30, for good middle-class Retail and Dispensing business, knowledge of Window-dressing and Photographic Sundries desirable; please give full particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned). E. Emmerton, 27 High Road, Balham, London, S.W.12.

F. M. RIMMINGTON & SON, LTD., 9 Bridge Street, Bradford, require a Qualified Assistant; must be good Counterman and of smart appearance and address; state full particulars of experience, age, etc.

IMMEDIATE.—Unqualified Assistant; must be good Dispenser and Window-dresser; aged 25-30; permanency; references. 238/20, Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATE.—Required, Unqualified Assistant, principally for Dispensing Counter; must be of gentlemanly appearance and accustomed to the best type of business. Apply, giving full particulars, salary, etc., to 56/766, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, unqualified, for Retail, Counter and Window-dressing. Apply, stating particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to C. A. Maries, Chemist, Waterloo, Liverpool.

JUNIOR Assistant, for Branch; must be a good Salesman, gentlemanly and energetic, used to modern methods of Retailing N.H.I. and Photography; please give full particulars in first instance and enclose photo, to be returned. Vernon Thompson, Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

LADY Assistant, qualified, for good-class country Business. Full particulars, salary, etc., to J. E. French, M.P.S., F.I.C., 128 High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.

MANAGER, qualified, wanted for branch in same town; must be good Counterman, smart Window-dresser and capable; modern house attached. Apply (photo if possible), stating age, experience and salary required, to T. Bellamy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Tindal Square, Chelmsford.

PHARMACISTS wanted as Managers of new Branches; permanencies and good prospects. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

QUALIFIED or unqualified gentlemanly Assistant required, age 22-30, about February 26, in country district; Dispensing, photography, etc.; please state particulars of experience, age, height, and salary required (indoors), also photo if possible; letters not answered in six days respectfully declined. 235/33, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager required, capable of taking charge of a business doing £5,000 a year with scope for increase; to the right man a very satisfactory interest in the profits is offered; applicants are requested to give fullest particulars in first letter. "Manager," 236/38, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Junior, N.H.I., and make himself generally useful; must be good worker and well recommended; East London; commencing salary £4 per week. Apply, with full particulars, "East Minster," 236/31, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED:—A Lady, fully qualified, for a steady business in S.E. London, at once; plenty of scope for a good Saleswoman; Private and N.H.I. Dispensing; a splendid opening. Apply 239/30, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Man wanted as Assistant for London district; capable of taking charge; good address, capable Dispenser, Window-dresser; not over thirty. References and salary required to 238/40, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, Lady Chemist for West Riding, Yorkshire; Dispensing, Window-dressing, good salesmanship essential; knowledge of photography an advantage. Address letters 57/772, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, for Ladies' Hairdressing Establishment, a young lady of good personality and address as Counter Saleswoman and Stock-keeper; must be experienced, tactful, and conversant with up-to-date methods. Write, stating age, qualifications and references, enclosing photo if possible, Elmdor, Ltd., Court Hairdressers and Postichens, 57 Darley Street, Bradford.

SECOND Assistant required for first-class business; lady or gentleman; outdoors. Apply, stating full particulars as to experience, age, salary required, qualification, if any, Sharman, Pharmacist, Northwood, Middlesex.

SENIOR Assistant (qualified) for quick, good-class Retail and Dispensing; smart, tactful Salesman; good appearance; permanent and progressive post. State full particulars to Balkwill Co., Chemists, Plymouth.

VACANCY for a Qualified or Unqualified Assistant; knowledge Photography preferred. Reply, stating age, salary required, and enclose copies of 3 testimonials, to N. V. Stow, Ltd., Newton Abbot.

WANTED, an unqualified Assistant; not more than 30 years of age; must be smart Counterman and Window-dresser; state salary. Apply Jubb & Co., Chemists, Queen Street, Hull.

WANTED at once, Junior Assistant; one just finished apprenticeship preferred. Full particulars, Nidd, Pharmacist, Rochdale Road, Manchester.

WANTED, competent, qualified Manager; sole charge branch business; Photography, Window-dressing; no Sunday duty. Apply letter, stating age, height, experience, salary required (or personally Tuesday 2-4), Holt Green, 26 Upper Marylebone Street, W.

WANTED, Assistant (Male), about 23; send usual references, salary, height, photo, etc. Steward, 27 High Street, Worcester.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

ATTRACTIVE Sideline for Salesmen with good connection amongst Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores; good trade profit and generous commission. Write P.C.B. 44/28, Office of this Paper.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Large London Firm requires Salesman on commission basis in the London District; write stating qualifications and giving references. 57/777, Office of this Paper.

EXPORT.—Experienced inside man for Export Department wanted by old-established London Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists; knowledge of Drugs and Shipping essential; age 27 to 35; state experience and salary required. Apply P.C.B. 45/19, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Chemists (Scottish) desire Representatives throughout Britain, with a strong connection among Hospitals, Infirmarys, Dispensaries, Nursing Homes, etc., to handle the following:—(1) A Proprietary Preparation for the treatment of chronic ulcerated skin conditions, burns, scalds, bed-sores, etc.; this preparation is well advertised, and is at present in use in upwards of 200 Hospitals in Great Britain. (2) A Disinfectant of high germicidal value, which is eminently suitable for Hospital and Institution use. (3) A disinfected Liquid Soft Soap. State territory covered, extent of connection, and lines at present handling. Terms on application; Confidential. Write, 56/761, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required to handle Camera Cases, Hot-water Bottles, Bandages, Cotton Wool, etc., amongst chemists in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland on commission basis. 57/775, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE for old-established business required to call principally on Chemists in Lancashire and Yorkshire; Drugs, Sundries, etc.; must be smart salesman. Give salary required, references, etc., to 236/34, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required for Hysan, as recently advertised in this paper; commission basis. Reply, stating ground covered, Hysan Ltd., 50 Holborn Viaduct House, London, E.C.1.

REPRESENTATIVES (whole time and having own motor-car) required by Brush Manufacturers in (a) North and North-Eastern Counties, (b) Eastern Counties, (c) South-Eastern Counties, (d) Scotland. Write, giving full particulars, to "F. L.," c/o J. W. Vickers & Co., Ltd., 5 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.4.

SALESMEN wanted for "Sapon" Soaps, on salary and commission, for counties of Derby, Notts and Leicester. These Salesmen who already have some connection with chemists, and preferably those who are carrying non-competitive lines. Letters only, Pure Products, Ltd., Makers of "Sapon" Soaps, Colwick, near Nottingham.

THERE is a vacancy for an energetic, qualified young man (Northerner preferred), having Manufacturing experience, to assist the Manager of a Lancashire Wholesale House; the essentials are experience, keenness, and integrity; no others need apply. 57/774, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, energetic man for small Works in London district; able to make general Toilet Preparations, including Ointments (various), Chemical Food, etc. Apply, stating age, experience, and wages required, to "A.B.C.," 236/26, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, young qualified man as Assistant in Testing Laboratory of London Wholesale House. State particulars and salary required to 57/776, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, not married, under 30, qualified, capable of organising and developing small Toilet Business in London; salary £350 and interest. Apply by letter, with copies of reference (which will not be returned), to Pritchard & Constance (Wholesale), Ltd., 4-10 Chenies Street, London, W.C.1.

YOUNG Lady, with Retail experience and Minor qualification, required for medical reception room of large London manufacturing firm; duties light; state salary, experience, and full particulars. 57/784, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

OVERSEAS Traveller Required.—Soap and Perfumery Manufacturers of repute require a first-class traveller with an established connection in the Near and Far East, also Australia and New Zealand; good knowledge of the Soap and Perfumery Trade indispensable; applicants are requested to give in confidence full particulars of previous experience and houses represented. Apply 56/762, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.A.A.—GENTLEMAN; unqualified; permanency; age 37; excellent references; investigation courted. "P. D. C.," 374 Barking Road, Plaistow, E.13.

A COMPETENT Right-hand Man; not afraid of work; unqualified; best all-round experience; exceptional references; management or otherwise; disengaged shortly. "Alpha," 41 Selwyn Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.

A DISPENSER, lady (Hall), requires post immediately; Counter work; good worker; moderate salary. Hordle, Edgar House, George Street, Bath.

A MANAGER to private Chemist or Company, in London; Ph.C.; 30; good-class Dispensing; Store experience; intelligent appreciation of advertising. Write "Chemist," 43 Langdon Park Road, Highgate, N.6.

A CTIVE, reliable, qualified Chemist desires Managerial position or cover; thoroughly competent in all branches; alert Counterman, keen buyer, courteous and obliging; expert Photographer, Bookkeeper, Typist (own machine); middle-aged; first-class credentials; London and provinces. "Pbenatozoid," 1 Park Road, Harlesden, N.W.10.

A DVERTISER, M.P.S.; experienced high-class Retail and Dispensing, Optical, Photo and Surgical; late own business; Senior or Manager; capable full control; South-East or London; reside over; interview; would take gradual share for permanent post. 239/16, Office of this Paper.

A S LOCUM; permanency or stocktaking; moderate terms; excellent references and experience. "Reliable," 4 Devon Place, Newport, Mon.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, desires change; 22; height, 6 ft.; 5 years' high-class Retail and Dispensing (Liverpool district preferred). Apply Wright, Y.M.C.A., Cheltenham.

A SSISTANT (28 years), tall; West-End experience; unqualified; good references. Steward, 7 Caxton Road, W.12.

A SSISTANT or Branch Manager; experienced in all branches of the trade; good references. P.C.B. 45/6, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT or Manager; unqualified, experienced all branches trade, including Agricultural and Optics; permanency or would consider purchase; good references. "Disengaged," 237/5, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 22; 8 years' experience in all branches; worker and reliable, abstainer; could manage branch; Qualified Masseuse and Medical Electrician; could further employer's interest in this direction. 237/300, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT seeks post; passed Part I; 7 years' experience in Retail Pharmacy with Dispensing and Photography; tall; capable and reliable. "Russell," c/o 49 Edward Street, Brighton.

A SSISTANT; 21; tall; smart appearance; Hall Certificate; 4½ years' experience, including West End; good references. "F. E. W. G.," 35 New Broad Street, E.C.2.

A SSISTANT; young; unqualified; used to quick N.H.I. Dispensing, brisk Counter trade, Window-dressing, and everything Photographic; London district. 239/22, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; experienced high-class Dispensing and Retail; thoroughly competent; disengaged. "H. T. C.," 110 Fielding Road, Bedford Park, W.4.

B RANCH Manager; Chemist, 27, open for engagement; good general experience. "Chemist," 151 Philip Lane, Tottenham.

B RISTOL.—Unqualified; experience in all branches; 37; whole or part time; disengaged. "Assistant," 208 St. John's Lane, Bristol.

C APABLE, qualified woman seeks post at home or abroad; partnership considered. Particulars on application to 237/10, Office of this Paper.

C HEMIST, capable and reliable, desires post as Manager or Buyer; at present Manager high-class Pharmacy; free end February; undeniable references. "A. H.," 41 Avenue Road, N.12.

D ISPENSER, 7 years' experience, wishes post with Doctor or Institution. Apply Miss Knox, 112 Alexandra Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.3.

E LDERLY Pharmacist, married, no children, wants position as Manager, Cover or Superintendent; Lancs or Yorkshire preferred. "Chemist," 25 Clifford Street, C-on-M., Manchester.

E LDERLY; active; qualified; disengaged; Manager, Superintendent; quick Dispenser; single; moderate salary; any county. Taylor, 23 Meredith Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

E XPERIENCED Pharmacist desires post immediately; permanency or temporary; London or South Coast; speaks French, German fluently. S. Humphreys, M.P.S., 1 Belsize Avenue, N.W.3. 'Phone, Hampstead 6799.

J UNIOR, disengaged shortly, desires situation in a good-class establishment; 4 years' experience; Dispensing, Window-dressing, and Counter. W. E. Barter, "The Briars," Rodbourne Cbeeny, Swindon, Wilts.

J UNIOR (21), first-class Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic experience, desires berth; well recommended. 236/32, Office of this Paper.

J UNIOR or Improver requires situation with good Dispensing experience; W. London preferred. G. Walters, 23 Ridge Road, Hornsey, N.8.

J UNIOR; in or near London; unqualified; 23; over 3 years' experience; middle-class, Counter and Window-dressing; quick and accurate; abstainer; good appearance. E. J., 761 Garratt Lane, Tooting, S.W.

J UNIOR (19), Dispensing and Photographic experience. Apply E. Harrodine, 9 The Walk, Rochdale.

J UNIOR Assistant; N.H.I. Dispensing, brisk Counter; 4 years' London experience; capable of taking charge. A. J. Gymer, 7 Chelmsford Road, E.17.

J UNIOR Assistant; 6½ years' experience, Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing and Photographic, desires permanent and progressive post anywhere. 238/39, Office of this Paper.

L ADY; unqualified; experienced Retail; would assist light household if required; live in or outdoors. "Atom," 12 Seaview, Westbrook, Margate.

L ADY; 26; Hall; 8 years' experience; Photographic, Serving, Window-dressing. 231/39, Office of this Paper.

L ADY Pharmacist (1919), disengaged, thoroughly experienced, desires post, locum or permanency. Apply 233/5, Office of this Paper.

L ADY, age 22; Part I Minor; 5 years' experience with high-class chemist in Drugs, Sundries and Photographic. 234/2, Office of this Paper.

L ADY Dispenser (Hall) requires post anywhere; good Hospital and Doctors' experience; Book-keeping, etc.; testimonials. 65 Mayfair Avenue, Ilford, Essex.

L ADY Dispenser (Hall) desires post with Doctor; Bristol or district; experience in Hospital and with Doctors; testimonials. 239/9, Office of this Paper.

L ADY Assistant, unqualified, desires post in London; 8 years' experience at Counter; disengaged February 9. 240/9, Office of this Paper.

L ADY (21½) requires part-time post within convenient access of Norwood Technical Institute; 2 or more afternoons free for study; good appearance; 6 years' experience; excellent references. "Aspirin," 240/8, Office of this Paper.

L OONDON; Manager or Locum; long, varied experience; good Prescriber and Dispenser; abstainer. Thomas, 145 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

L OONDON, West End; long experience. "T. E. G.," 3 Kelfield Gardens, North Kensington.

L OCUM; qualified; first-class references; disengaged. "D.," 20 Cambridge Crescent, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

L OCUM, 20 years' all-round experience, open for emergency calls at any time; highest credentials; reasonable terms; in or outdoor; distance no object. "Eadem," 239 Camberwell New Road, S.E.5.

M.P.S.—LADY (22), qualified, desires post with Doctor or Chemist in or near Nottingham; quick and accurate Dispenser; disengaged end of February. "Pharmacist," 38 St. Peter's Road, Great Yarmouth.

M.P.S., Manager or Senior; 28; first-class experience in Window-dressing, etc.; disengaged; good references. Baker, Charlotte Row, Weymouth.

MARRIED, 48; permanency required; country town preferred, not essential; unqualified; good references. 236/39, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., 24, desires position as Manager or Assistant; good experience and references; London preferred. "Chemist," 21 Sutherland Place, Pimlico, S.W.

M.R. HORTON recommends capable, energetic Assistant; all-round Photographic experience, good Prescriber, Dispenser, and Window-dresser, thoroughly reliable Counterman; 4 years here, three as Branch Manager; can interview any time; age 32, unqualified, married. Greenfield, 21 High Street, Gravesend.

P.H. C. (32), London (West) experience and pre-war qualification and apprenticeship, desires a position as Manager or one of responsibility. A.G., 177 Amesbury Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

QUALIFIED (34), engaged in morning, requires part-time work afternoons and evenings. "Everard," 144 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

QUALIFIED (22), with 5 years' thorough all-round experience; disengaged. Thomas, 12 Groll Road, Godregrais, Swansea.

QUALIFIED (23), tall, good appearance, seeks situation in London, W. or S.W. districts preferred; good references; Photographic, Dispensing, and Counter experience. Martin, 24 Grafton Square, Clapham, S.W.

QUALIFIED Manager at liberty; many years' excellent experience; good references and recommendation; permanency required; age 50, active; Salesman, Prescriber, all classes of trade; London preferred; living accommodation if possible. "Manager," 69 Golders Green Road, Golders Green, N.W.

QUALIFIED, young, desires situation; Derby or district; particulars on application. 235/25, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 25, requires responsible position in best-class business; fully experienced (London and best provincial). "Chemist," 9 Eastgate Street, Winchester.

QUALIFIED (22), with 6 years' experience in Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing, Photography. Palmer, "Beechwood," Hungerford Road, St. Annes-on-Sea.

SMART, active, qualified, long Managerial experience; attractive Window-dresser, good Prescriber, careful Buyer; used to control; Locum or permanency; town or country. "D. O. C.," 204 Stapleton Hall Road, N.4.

SUPERINTENDENT or Dispenser; middle-aged; single; abstainer; all-round experience. "Chemist," 6 Cowpen Street, Chapeltown Road, Leeds.

THOROUGHLY reliable, experienced Dispenser and Salesman; immediate engagement; for London, permanency only, £2 15s. weekly; good references. 239/17, Office of this Paper.

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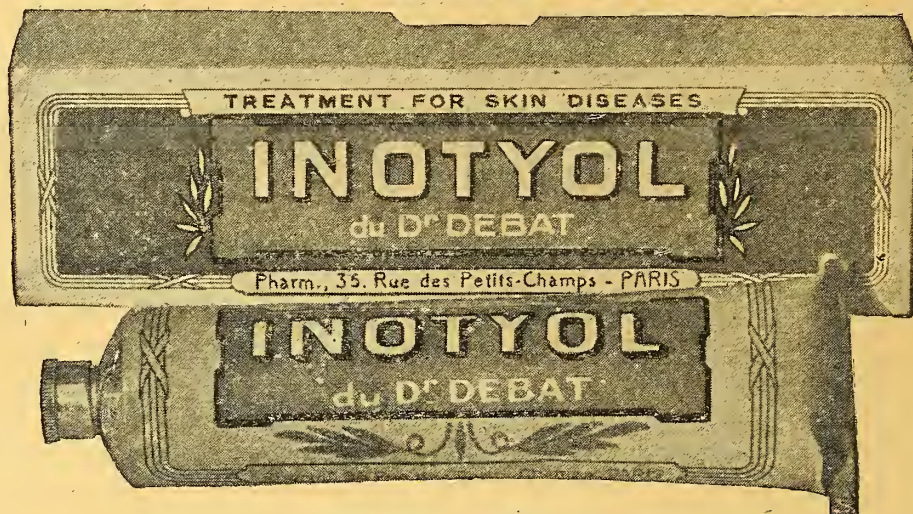
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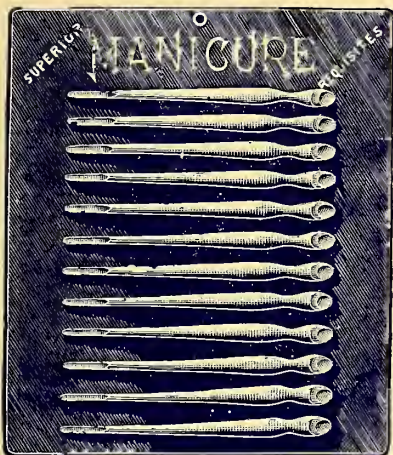
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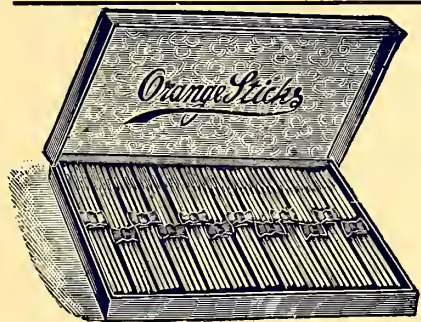
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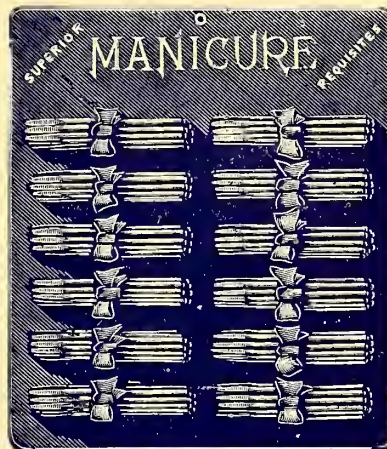
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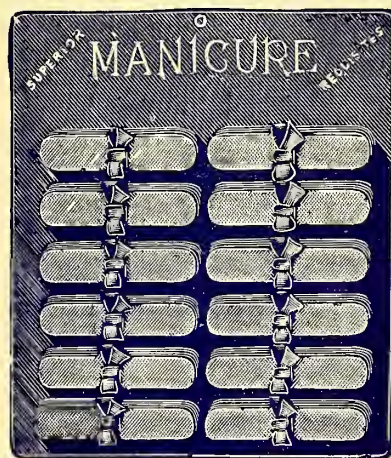
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